THE CONSTITUTION OF THE Federated Commonwealths of Calsie

Ratification

This Constitution shall take effect upon ratification by three quarters of the member states of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. Ratification shall be conducted by each member state through its own lawful governing process. The Office of Civil Integrity shall certify the ratification count and formally declare the Constitution in effect upon the required threshold being met. States that have not ratified at the time of declaration may subsequently ratify and shall be bound by the Constitution upon doing so.

Preamble

For a state standing on its own, the people hold it high — proud, free, and prosperous. The pursuit of happiness is a right belonging to every person by virtue of their humanity, and no authority may justly deny the opportunity to seek it.

For a state to thrive, it requires stability, investment, and a culture capable of adapting to the challenges of an ever-changing world. It must foster opportunity, safeguard liberty, and encourage prosperity, for the strength of a nation is measured not only by its wealth or power, but by the well-being, dignity, and ambition of its people.

We recognize that free citizens, acting through lawful institutions and united by common purpose, are the foundation of enduring government. From their labor arises prosperity, from their wisdom arises progress, and from their consent arises legitimate authority. Government exists not as master, but as steward: to secure rights, preserve order, defend the nation, and provide the conditions in which individuals, families, communities, and enterprises may flourish.

We affirm that liberty and responsibility are inseparable. Freedom without order invites chaos; authority without restraint invites tyranny. Therefore, the powers of government shall be limited by law, accountable to the people, and exercised only for the common good. Justice shall be impartial, rights shall be protected equally, and every citizen shall stand equal before the law.

We dedicate this commonwealth to the advancement of knowledge, industry, innovation, and civic virtue. We shall encourage enterprise, reward honest labor, and invest in the future prosperity of generations yet to come. We shall protect private property, uphold contracts freely entered, and preserve the conditions necessary for economic growth and individual success.

We further pledge to maintain a strong and capable defense, to preserve domestic tranquility, and to protect the commonwealth from threats foreign and domestic. The security of the nation shall serve the liberty of its people, and never become a pretext for its destruction.

We affirm that human dignity is inviolable. Every person within the borders of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie possesses inherent worth by virtue of their humanity alone. No authority, institution, or law may treat any person as less than fully human. This principle underlies every provision of this Constitution and shall be the first measure against which all government action is judged.

Therefore, in the name of the people and for the benefit of future generations, we ordain and establish this Constitution for the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie, that this union may endure in freedom, stability, and progress for all time.

Article I — The Presidential Council

Section 1 — Establishment. The executive authority of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall be vested in a Presidential Council consisting of three members. No member shall represent a political party in their official capacity, nor shall any party nominate or direct them.

Section 2 — Selection. Council members shall be selected through the following process: the Supreme Court shall put forward a pool of up to three candidates drawn from its thirteen justices; the recognized parties of the legislature shall vote on behalf of the people to select from that pool; the selected candidate shall undergo a mandatory medical evaluation; the Office of Civil Integrity shall certify that the process was properly followed and the candidate is constitutionally fit to serve; upon certification, the candidate shall take their seat on the Presidential Council.

Section 3 — Eligibility. No person may serve on the Presidential Council who has not reached the age of forty five. No person who has previously served in the legislature may serve on the Presidential Council. No person who holds or has held foreign citizenship may serve on the Presidential Council.

Section 4 — Collective Authority. All executive power is held collectively by the Council. No single member may claim independent authority over any ministry, department, or armed force. Decisions of the Council shall be made by majority vote of its three members.

Section 5 — Rotating Chair. The Council shall designate a Chair on a rotating basis, with each member serving as Chair for an equal and defined period established by law. The Chair shall set the agenda of the Council and cast the deciding vote in the event of a deadlock. The Chair holds no additional executive authority beyond these functions.

Section 6 — Deadlock Resolution. If the rotating chair cannot resolve a deadlock, a special emergency session convening all three branches shall be called. If two Council members are simultaneously incapacitated, the fourth-place candidate from the most recent selection vote shall assume a temporary seat until the incapacitated members recover or are formally replaced. If all three Council members are suspended pending investigation, temporary

executive authority shall be divided equally between the legislature, the Supreme Court, and the fourth-place candidate jointly. No single entity shall hold full executive power during the interim.

Section 7 — State of Emergency. The power to declare a formal state of emergency is held jointly by the Supreme Court and the legislature. Neither may declare an emergency unilaterally. The duration of any emergency declaration shall be determined jointly at the time of declaration and shall fall within a range of sixty to one hundred and ten days. Renewal requires the same joint approval and is subject to the same duration range per renewal period. During a declared emergency, all rights guaranteed to full citizens under Articles VIII, IX, and X remain fully in force and may not be suspended, limited, or modified under any circumstances. The rights of residents and refugees may be suspended or modified during a declared emergency within limits established by law. The absolute prohibition on torture established in Article IX Section 5 applies to every person regardless of civic status and admits no exception under any emergency declaration. The commonwealth reserves the right to expel refugees during a declared emergency. All expulsions shall be conducted humanely and without torture.

Section 8 — Advisory Role of Parties. The recognized parties of the legislature may formally advise the Council on matters of policy. The Council shall receive such counsel but is not bound by it.

Section 9 — Vacancy and Succession. If a Council seat becomes vacant mid-term, the candidate who placed fourth in the most recent selection vote shall assume the seat and serve the remainder of that term. This partial emergency term shall not count against their two-term maximum. If the fourth-place candidate is unavailable, the fifth-place candidate shall assume the seat. If the fifth-place candidate is also unavailable, the sixth-place candidate shall assume the seat. If no pool candidate is available, an emergency selection shall be held immediately drawing from the Supreme Court pool of thirteen justices, excluding any justice already serving on or previously removed from the Council.

Section 10 — Term Limits and Retirement. Council members shall serve a maximum of two full terms. Council terms shall be longer than legislative terms to ensure executive stability; the precise length shall be established by law. Upon completion of their maximum terms, Council members shall retire permanently from all public office. No person who has served on the Presidential Council may return to the Supreme Court or serve in the legislature.

Section 11 — Post-Term Provisions. During their term of service, all reasonable living expenses of Council members shall be covered by the federal government, including housing, utilities, and basic costs of daily life, so that members may devote themselves fully to governance without financial distraction. Upon the conclusion of a Council member's final term, they shall receive a transitional wage of sixty dollars per hour, seven days per week, for a period of one month, with living expenses continuing to be covered during this transition period. At the conclusion of the one month transition period all federal financial support shall cease. No former Council member may receive payment of any kind from any political party, political organization, political campaign, or politically affiliated entity at any point following the conclusion of their service. This prohibition on political money is permanent and unconditional. A Council member removed from

office for misconduct shall forfeit all post-term provisions including the transitional wage and living expense coverage effective from the date of removal.

Section 12 — Internal Deliberation. The Presidential Council shall hold a minimum number of formal sessions per month as established by law. No Council may avoid governance through indefinite adjournment or inaction. All formal Council meetings shall be recorded in full. Transcripts of all meetings shall be published and made publicly available within a period established by law, consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI. Where a matter discussed involves active national security concerns, the relevant portion of the transcript may be temporarily classified subject to review and certification by the Office of Civil Integrity. No classification may be permanent. Each Council member's individual vote on every decision shall be part of the public record. Votes shall not be anonymized or aggregated in a manner that conceals individual positions.

Section 13 — Staff and Support Structure. The Presidential Council shall be supported by a professional civil service staff appointed through an independent civil service process rather than political appointment. No Council member may hand-pick personal loyalists or party affiliated personnel as staff. All senior staff appointments shall be subject to certification by the Office of Civil Integrity as meeting independence and conflict of interest requirements. Staff shall be subject to the same conflict of interest standards as Council members themselves, including prohibitions on party membership and foreign citizenship. All staff are bound by the same confidentiality obligations governing internal deliberations established in Article VII Section 3 and may not disclose the content of Council proceedings during or after their service.

Article II — The Legislature

Section 1 — Establishment. The legislative authority of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall be vested in a representative assembly composed of parties which shall form naturally among the people. A minimum of five parties must be represented for the legislature to function. No party structure shall be defined or established by this Constitution.

Section 2 — Powers. The legislature shall review all proposed federal laws for compliance with this Constitution. No law found to be in contradiction with this Constitution shall take effect. The legislature shall hold sole authority over the federal budget, including appropriations, expenditures, and revenue.

Section 3 — Limitations. No member of the legislature shall purchase, sell, or hold individual stocks or securities during their term of service. Violation constitutes grounds for removal. No member shall participate in the scoring or review of their own home state under the point system established in Section 6.

Section 4 — Eligibility. No person may serve in the legislature who has not reached the age of twenty five. No person who holds or has held foreign citizenship may serve in the legislature.

Section 5 — Term Limits and Retirement. All representatives shall serve a maximum of three terms. Upon completion of their maximum terms, representatives shall retire permanently from all public office. No person who has served in the legislature may subsequently serve on the Presidential Council or the Supreme Court.

Section 6 — State Point System. The legislature shall administer a point system determining the percentage of federal tax revenue returned to each member state. The system is built on three equal pillars: Economic Output, People, and Civic Health. States that are struggling receive greater federal support through the economic and civic pillars; states that invest in their people earn additional returns through the people pillar regardless of their other scores. No representative shall participate in the scoring or review of their own home state. States shall be rescored annually. A floor percentage shall be established by law below which no state may fall regardless of score.

Section 7 — Removal of Representatives. For party-level misconduct, the offending party shall be temporarily suspended from legislative participation; the Supreme Court shall oversee the suspension and determine its duration and conditions. For individual criminal misconduct, the Supreme Court shall serve as the primary authority; the legislature may vote to expel following conviction. All removal proceedings shall remain private until a formal request has been reviewed and approved.

Section 8 — Party Recognition and Civic Identity. Every party seeking recognition in the legislature shall register a distinct civic platform with the Office of Civil Integrity. Platforms shall articulate the party's principles, values, and civic purpose in sufficient detail to distinguish it from all existing registered parties. The Office of Civil Integrity shall review all platforms and may decline recognition where no genuine distinction exists. Recognition shall be renewed at intervals established by law. No party may be recognized whose platform is substantively identical to that of an existing recognized party. This provision is intended to prevent the formation of puppet or proxy parties and to encourage the genuine organization of distinct civic communities including minority groups. Where the Office of Civil Integrity rejects a party's platform, the affected party may appeal that decision directly to the Supreme Court within thirty days of rejection. The Supreme Court shall issue a ruling within forty five days of receiving the appeal. Where the appeal falls within sixty days of a scheduled election, the Supreme Court shall prioritize the ruling and issue it within fifteen days. A party whose appeal is pending shall not be barred from organizing or campaigning but may not participate in legislative proceedings until recognition is granted. Where the Supreme Court overturns the OCI rejection, the party shall be immediately recognized and granted all rights of a recognized party. Where the Supreme Court upholds the rejection, the party may resubmit a revised platform to the OCI at any time.

Section 9 — Legislative Integrity. On all consequential legislative decisions — including constitutional amendments, budget approvals, removal proceedings, and party suspensions — votes shall be cast by secret ballot. No party may be compelled to disclose how it voted. The result of all votes shall be published but individual party votes on consequential matters shall not

be disclosed. This provision exists to prevent coordinated bloc voting and to ensure that all legislative decisions reflect genuine independent judgment.

Section 10 — Quorum. A minimum of two thirds of all recognized parties must be present for any legislative vote to be valid. Where fewer than two thirds of recognized parties are present, the session shall be adjourned and rescheduled. No legislative decision may be made in the absence of a quorum regardless of the reason for non-attendance.

Section 11 — Legislative Procedure. A bill may be introduced by any recognized party. To pass, a bill shall require a simple majority of recognized parties present, subject to the quorum requirement established in Section 10. Upon passage, the bill shall be transmitted to the Presidential Council. The Council shall have fourteen days to return the bill with written objections, determined by majority vote of the three Council members. If the Council returns no objection within fourteen days, the bill shall proceed to constitutional review. If the Council objects, the legislature may override by a two-thirds majority of recognized parties, after which the bill proceeds to constitutional review regardless of Council objection. Following Council review, the bill shall be transmitted to the Supreme Court for constitutional review. The Supreme Court shall complete its review within thirty days. A bill found constitutionally consistent shall take effect upon completion of that review. If the Supreme Court does not complete its review within thirty days, the Office of Civil Integrity shall report the failure and a compulsion order shall issue requiring the Court to complete its review within a further seven days. If the Court fails to act within that seven day compulsion period, the bill shall be returned to the legislature as rejected and must be reintroduced. Where the Supreme Court finds a bill constitutionally inconsistent, it shall return the bill to the legislature with written findings. The legislature may override a constitutional veto by a four-fifths majority of recognized parties. All bills, objections, findings, and votes shall be published and made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article III — The Member States

Section 1 — Reserved Powers and Constitutional Supremacy. All powers not explicitly granted to the federal government by this Constitution are reserved to the member states. States shall retain their own identities, traditions, and governing institutions. The self-governance of member states shall be exercised through legislation within the bounds of their reserved powers. No member state shall possess or operate under its own constitution. The Constitution of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie is the sole and supreme governing document of the commonwealth. Where state legislation conflicts with this Constitution or with federal law enacted under it, this Constitution and federal law shall prevail. State courts are bound to apply federal constitutional law in all proceedings.

Section 2 — Prohibition on State Military Forces. No member state shall establish, fund, or maintain a militia or independent military force of any kind. All armed forces of the Federated

Commonwealths of Calsie are federal in character and answer exclusively to the Presidential Council.

Section 3 — Law Enforcement. Each member state shall fund and operate its own police force. All state police forces shall conform to a nationally standardized model governing training, conduct, and structure, as established by federal law. Where a criminal offense crosses state lines, lead jurisdiction shall rest with the state in which the most serious offense occurred as determined by federal law. All state police forces shall share evidence, records, and intelligence relevant to cross-state criminal matters with each other and with the Bureau of Investigation without restriction. A state police officer actively pursuing a suspect across state lines shall retain temporary jurisdiction over that pursuit until a replacement officer from the relevant state is available to assume responsibility. Upon handover, jurisdiction returns to the receiving state. The Bureau of Investigation shall establish and maintain protocols governing cross-state law enforcement cooperation consistent with this section.

Section 4 — State Executive Structure. Each member state shall maintain a full executive apparatus consisting of at minimum: a Governor, serving as chief executive of the member state; a Vice Governor, elected alongside the Governor on the same ballot and serving the same term; a State Secretary, appointed by the Governor to manage official communications and coordinate between state departments; a State Attorney General, independently elected by the people of the state, serving as chief legal officer of the state and maintaining independence from the Governor at all times; and a State Cabinet of department heads appointed by the Governor. The Governor and Vice Governor must have reached the age of thirty to be eligible for office. No person who holds or has held foreign citizenship may serve as Governor or Vice Governor.

Section 5 — Gubernatorial Vacancy. If a governorship becomes vacant due to death, incapacitation, removal, or resignation, the Vice Governor shall immediately assume the role of acting governor for the remainder of the term. If both the Governor and Vice Governor are simultaneously unavailable, the President of the State Supreme Court shall serve as acting governor until a special election can be held within a period established by state law. No acting governor appointed under this provision may stand in the special election to fill the vacancy permanently.

Section 6 — Gubernatorial Removal. A Governor may be removed from office for misconduct through the following process. The Office of Civil Integrity shall serve as the lead investigative authority upon reasonable grounds for investigation of gubernatorial misconduct, where reasonable grounds are established by data submitted to or held by the Office of Civil Integrity or the Bureau of Investigation. Upon completion of its investigation the OCI shall submit its findings to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall make a final determination on removal. No Governor may be removed without OCI investigation and Supreme Court confirmation of misconduct. The Governor shall be notified of allegations and provided a meaningful opportunity to respond before any final determination is made, consistent with the master framework established in Article XII Section 1. Where the OCI determines that an entire state administration is compromised, it shall notify the Presidential Council. The Presidential Council

may then authorize the temporary dispatch of a designated number of OCI members to assume caretaker governance of the affected state. OCI members serving in a caretaker capacity shall exercise only the minimum executive functions necessary to maintain state operations. They shall not enact new policy, make partisan appointments, or take any action that would advantage or disadvantage any candidate or party. OCI caretaker governance shall continue until the next scheduled state election, at which point the newly elected administration shall assume all governing functions and OCI caretaker authority shall terminate immediately and automatically. OCI caretaker governance supersedes the vacancy provisions of Section 5 for the duration of the caretaker period. All persons implicated in a compromised administration shall be subject to prosecution regardless of whether they voluntarily disclosed their involvement. Self-reporting does not constitute a defense or mitigating factor in any subsequent criminal proceeding.

Section 7 — Municipalities. Towns and municipalities exist within and belong to their respective member states. Municipal governance shall be established and regulated by state law.

Section 8 — Federal Land Acquisition. The federal government may acquire any land within a member state that bears no structure and is not privately owned, without the consent of the state government. Land bearing structures or held under private ownership may not be acquired without due process and just compensation.

Section 9 — Tax Revenue. Member states shall receive a percentage of federal tax revenue collected within their territory, determined by the legislative point system established under Article II Section 6.

Section 10 — Admission of New States. New member states may apply to join the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie through a process established by law. No territory may be admitted unless it demonstrates all of the following minimum thresholds at the time of application: a population sufficient to sustain representative governance as established by law; a functioning and stable governing institution capable of fulfilling constitutional obligations; and an economy of sufficient scale to participate in the federal tax and revenue distribution system without immediate insolvency. Admission requires approval by a three-fifths majority of the legislature and ratification by the Presidential Council. Upon admission, a new member state shall have all the rights and responsibilities of existing member states.

Section 11 — Permanence of the Union. Membership in the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie is permanent. No member state may secede, withdraw, or otherwise separate from the commonwealth by any means — whether by state legislation, referendum, judicial ruling, or unilateral declaration. Any act purporting to effect the secession of a member state shall be null and void under this Constitution and shall constitute a fundamental violation of the constitutional order. Attempts to effect secession through force or coordination shall be treated as treason under Article XXV. The commonwealth shall take all necessary lawful measures to preserve the integrity of the union.

Section 12 — State Population Threshold. A member state that experiences a population decline of twenty five percent or more below the minimum population threshold established at the time of its admission shall have its statehood abolished. Upon abolition, the territory of the former state shall revert to federal administration under the Presidential Council. The territory shall be administered as federal land until such time as its population recovers sufficiently to meet the minimum admission threshold established in Section 9. Upon recovery, the territory may apply for reinstatement of its original statehood or apply for admission as a new state through the standard admission process. The people of the territory shall have the right to choose between reinstatement and new statehood by majority vote. The Office of Civil Integrity shall monitor and certify population figures for all member states annually and shall formally notify the Presidential Council and Legislature when any state approaches or crosses the twenty five percent threshold.

Article IV — The National Guard

Section 1 — Federal Authority. The National Guard of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie is a federal force, funded and commanded by the Presidential Council. No state government holds command authority over the National Guard at any time.

Section 2 — Governor Summons. A state governor may summon the National Guard within their own state in response to an emergency. Upon activation, operational command passes immediately to the federal chain of command. The governor retains no authority over Guard operations beyond the act of summoning.

Section 3 — Deployment Limit. Any National Guard deployment shall expire after four days unless formally extended by majority vote of the Presidential Council. Extensions may be renewed as necessary by Council vote.

Section 4 — Automatic Federal Activation. If the recorded annual average crime rate of a member state as published by the Bureau of Investigation exceeds ten percent, the Presidential Council may activate the National Guard within that state without the request or consent of the state governor. The Bureau of Investigation shall serve as the sole official source of crime rate data for this purpose. No state authority may alter, withhold, or misrepresent data submitted to the Bureau. The four-day limit and extension provisions of Section 3 shall apply.

Section 5 — State Failure Clause. If a member state demonstrably fails its core governing responsibilities, defined as the state government being actively missing or out of operation, the Presidential Council may deploy the National Guard within that state, provided the Office of Civil Integrity has first confirmed the failure condition. Recognized failure conditions include fiscal collapse, governance breakdown, civil breakdown, systematic constitutional violations, and critical infrastructure failure. Intervention shall expire after ninety days unless renewed by the Council, end immediately upon certification that the condition is resolved, or end upon a successful governor appeal to the Supreme Court.

Article V — The Supreme Court

Section 1 — Establishment. The judicial authority of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall be vested in a Supreme Court consisting of thirteen justices, independent of the executive and legislative branches. An odd number of justices shall serve at all times to ensure clean majority decisions.

Section 2 — Eligibility. No person may serve as a Supreme Court justice who has not reached the age of forty. No person who holds or has held foreign citizenship may serve as a justice. No person who has previously served in the legislature may serve as a justice.

Section 3 — Appointment. Justices shall nominate their own replacements from a pool of qualified candidates as established by law. Nominees shall be confirmed by a cross-party legislative panel in which no single party holds a majority.

Section 4 — Tenure. Justices shall serve as long as they wish, subject to the removal provisions of Section 5. Once a justice leaves the bench for any reason, they may not return.

Section 5 — Removal. A justice may be removed for misconduct by a vote of the legislature. Removal proceedings shall remain private until a formal request has been reviewed and approved. No justice may be removed for the substance of their legal judgments.

Section 6 — Role in Council Selection. The Supreme Court shall put forward a pool of up to three candidates for Presidential Council selection as established in Article I Section 2. No justice who has served on the Presidential Council may participate in future nomination pools.

Section 7 — Justice Unavailability. Where a justice is unavailable to preside over a matter due to incapacitation, recusal, death, or prior involvement in Council service, the next available justice in order of seniority shall assume responsibility for that matter. Where a justice dies mid-case, the case shall be reassigned to the next available justice who shall review all prior proceedings in full before continuing.

Section 8 — Judicial Review. The Supreme Court shall have the authority to measure any law, executive action, or government decision against this Constitution and to void it where it is found to conflict. This authority extends to all federal and state legislation, all Presidential Council actions, and all decisions of federal and state executive bodies. State courts shall have the same authority within their jurisdiction, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court. No law or executive action is immune from constitutional review by virtue of the branch or institution that produced it. Where a person believes that an independent federal institution has violated their constitutional rights through its decisions or conduct, they may bring a claim directly before the Supreme Court. The Court may review the rights violation and order an appropriate remedy without directing the broader operational or policy conduct of the institution concerned. This provision does not grant courts general supervisory authority over the operational decisions of

independent federal institutions; it grants individuals a judicial remedy for constitutional rights violations caused by those institutions.

Article V-A — Founding and Bootstrapping

Section 1 — Initial Constitution of Government. Upon ratification of this Constitution, the initial government of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall be constituted through the following one-time founding process. This Article establishes the sole exception to the ordinary selection and appointment procedures established elsewhere in this Constitution and shall not set precedent for any future appointment or selection.

Section 2 — Initial Supreme Court. The initial thirteen justices of the Supreme Court shall be selected by a constitutional convention of member state governors convened upon ratification. The convention shall select justices by majority vote of attending governors. No governor may nominate themselves or any person currently serving as governor. The initial justices shall take their seats upon selection and shall immediately assume all functions of the Supreme Court established by this Constitution.

Section 3 — Initial Presidential Council. Upon seating of the initial Supreme Court, the Court shall immediately convene to put forward a pool of up to three candidates for Presidential Council selection drawn from among the thirteen initial justices. The recognized parties of the initial legislature shall vote to select from that pool following the process established in Article I Section 2. The selected candidates shall take their seats on the Presidential Council. Justices selected for the Presidential Council shall vacate their judicial seats upon taking their Council seats and shall be replaced through the founding convention process on an expedited basis.

Section 4 — Initial Legislature. The initial legislature shall be constituted through the first federal elections conducted under this Constitution. Elections shall be held within a period established by the founding convention of governors following ratification. The founding convention shall establish the minimum electoral framework necessary to conduct the first elections consistent with Article VI. Upon seating of the initial legislature all ordinary legislative functions established by this Constitution shall take effect immediately.

Section 5 — Initial Office of Civil Integrity. The initial 200 members of the Office of Civil Integrity shall be selected by the constitutional convention of member state governors convened upon ratification, consistent with Article XX Section 4. The OCI shall be constituted before the initial Presidential Council selection so that it may certify that process as constitutionally compliant.

Section 6 — Transitional Period. During the period between ratification and the full seating of all constitutional institutions, the founding convention of governors shall exercise the minimum necessary executive and administrative functions to maintain order and complete the constitutional founding process. The founding convention shall have no authority to legislate, make binding policy, or take any action beyond what is strictly necessary to constitute the initial

government. All transitional actions of the founding convention shall be published in full and made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article VI — Elections

Section 1 — Universal Suffrage. Every full citizen of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie who has reached the age of sixteen shall have the right to vote in all federal and state elections. This right shall not be denied or abridged on the basis of race, sex, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, or economic status. Temporary disenfranchisement following criminal conviction may be established by law, but shall not extend beyond the completion of any custodial sentence.

Section 2 — Administration. Elections shall be administered at the state level by the Vice Governor, as established in Article III Section 4. The federal government shall establish minimum standards governing the conduct of all federal elections, including ballot integrity, accessibility, and the timeline for certifying results. State elections shall conform to these minimum standards while retaining discretion over their own procedures beyond them.

Section 3 — Eligibility to Stand. Any full citizen who has reached the age of twenty five may stand as a candidate in a federal or state election unless disqualified by law. Disqualification grounds shall be narrow and established by law; they may include conviction of serious criminal offenses or current service in a position incompatible with candidacy. No ideological or party-based test may be imposed as a condition of candidacy.

Section 4 — Ballot Integrity. All ballots cast in federal and state elections shall be verifiable, traceable to no individual voter, and preserved for a period established by law. No voting system may be adopted without independent certification of its security and accuracy by the Office of Civil Integrity. Any system found to be compromised shall be immediately suspended pending review. Results of all elections shall be publicly reported in full.

Section 5 — Accessibility. The state shall take reasonable measures to ensure every eligible citizen can exercise their right to vote regardless of physical ability, geographic location, or working circumstances. This includes the provision of accessible polling locations, alternative voting methods where necessary, and a minimum period for casting ballots established by law. No eligible citizen shall be required to pay any fee or fulfill any financial obligation as a condition of voting.

Section 6 — Election Disputes. Disputes arising from the conduct or outcome of any federal election shall be resolved by the Supreme Court. Disputes arising from state elections shall be resolved by the highest court of the relevant member state, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court where federal law or constitutional rights are at issue. All dispute resolution processes shall be completed within a period established by law so as not to unduly delay the assumption of office.

Section 7 — Certification and Transfer of Power. Results of all federal elections shall be certified by the Office of Civil Integrity following independent verification. Upon certification, the outgoing officeholder shall cooperate fully with the transition to their successor. Any interference with the certification process or the peaceful transfer of power constitutes a fundamental violation of this Constitution and shall be treated as such under federal law.

Section 8 — Anti-Corruption. No candidate, party, or affiliated organization may accept financial contributions from foreign persons, entities, or governments. All campaign contributions above a threshold established by law shall be publicly disclosed within a period established by law. No public funds or government resources may be used to benefit any candidate or party. Officials responsible for administering elections shall be prohibited from simultaneously holding partisan office or publicly supporting any candidate during their term of administration.

Section 9 — Electoral Interference. Any deliberate attempt to suppress, manipulate, or falsify the outcome of a federal or state election shall constitute a criminal offense under federal law. This includes the destruction or alteration of ballots, the intimidation of voters or election officials, the dissemination of deliberately false information about voting procedures, and unauthorized access to or manipulation of any voting system. Penalties shall be proportionate to the severity and scale of the interference.

Section 10 — Periodicity. Elections shall be held at regular intervals established by law. No sitting government may extend its own term or delay a scheduled election except upon a joint declaration of emergency by the Supreme Court and the Legislature as established in Article I Section 7, and only for the minimum period necessary. Any such extension shall be subject to immediate judicial review upon application by any recognized party.

Article VII — Government Communication and Political Speech

Section 1 — The Public Communications Channel. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall establish and maintain an official government communications channel through which all formal political communication shall be conducted. The channel shall be administered day-to-day by the Office of Civil Integrity. It shall operate across broadcast, radio, and digital media. Presidential Council elections shall be broadcast nationally; legislative and state elections shall be broadcast at the appropriate regional level.

Section 2 — Allotted Appearances. Each role shall be entitled to the following number of appearances per election cycle: Presidential Council members, five appearances; Supreme Court justices, three appearances; legislative parties, eight appearances per party, allocated internally as the party sees fit; individual legislative candidates, two appearances. Unused appearances expire at the close of the election cycle and do not carry over. The Office of Civil Integrity shall establish the format, duration, and scheduling of appearances, which may be live, pre-recorded, or moderated.

Section 3 — Restrictions by Role. Presidential Council members shall not maintain or operate any social media presence during their term. All official political communication by Council members shall occur exclusively through the government channel. Supreme Court justices shall not maintain or operate any social media presence during their term. All official political communication by justices shall occur exclusively through their allotted channel appearances. Legislators may maintain social media presence but shall not publicly disclose the content of closed-door proceedings, internal deliberations, or confidential legislative business at any time, including after leaving office.

Section 4 — Former Officeholders. Upon leaving office, former Council members and former justices shall be permitted to maintain social media presence. No former officeholder may disclose internal affairs, confidential deliberations, or non-public information from their time in office at any time following their departure.

Section 5 — Journalism and Press. Nothing in this Article shall restrict the press from interviewing, reporting on, or publishing the statements of any officeholder, consistent with Article VIII Section 4. Interviews and press coverage shall not count against an officeholder's allotted appearances. The government channel is an official avenue for political communication; it is not the exclusive avenue for press engagement.

Section 6 — Enforcement. Violations of this Article by officeholders shall be referred to the Office of Civil Integrity for investigation. Confirmed violations shall be reported to the legislature and may constitute grounds for removal proceedings under Article XII. The Office of Civil Integrity shall establish regulations governing the practical implementation of this Article consistent with its provisions.

Section 7 — Relationship to Freedom of Speech. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to restrict the speech of ordinary citizens. The restrictions established herein apply solely to persons holding federal office by virtue of the amplified influence that office confers, not to private persons exercising rights under Article VIII Section 1.

Article VIII — Personal Freedoms

Section 1 — Freedom of Speech. Every person within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall have the right to freedom of expression. No federal or state authority may prohibit, punish, or compel speech on the basis of its content alone. This right is not absolute; speech that directly incites violence, constitutes credible threats against persons, or is used as an instrument of fraud carries no constitutional protection.

Section 2 — Freedom of Religion. Every person shall have the right to hold and practice religious beliefs of their choosing. The state shall neither establish nor favor any religion. No religious institution or doctrine shall be exempt from federal law on the grounds of religious tradition or scripture. Where the practices or doctrines of any religion — regardless of its origin, size, or cultural standing — actively conflict with the rights guaranteed by this Constitution or the

laws of the commonwealth, those practices and doctrines shall carry no constitutional protection. The state shall not persecute belief; it shall only restrict conduct and doctrine where they demonstrably harm others or undermine the constitutional order.

Section 3 — Freedom of Assembly. Every full citizen shall have the right to assemble peaceably through officially recognized channels. Assemblies must be registered with the appropriate state authority in advance except in cases of immediate public concern. State authorities may disperse an assembly under the following conditions: the assembly presents a credible and immediate threat to public safety or order; the assembly is conducted in an unlawful manner or location; the assembly has ceased to be peaceful. State authorities may not disperse an assembly solely on the basis of disagreement with its message or political position. Assemblies that advocate for the active violation of federal law or the destruction of constitutional order fall outside the protection of this section. The burden of justification for any dispersal rests with the state authority ordering it. Rioting is defined as violent protest and carries no constitutional protection under this section. The transition from protected assembly to riot occurs at the point of violence, including property destruction, physical harm to persons, or armed intimidation. Once an assembly becomes a riot all assembly protections are lost and state authorities may disperse without burden of justification.

Section 4 — Freedom of the Press. The press shall be free to report, investigate, and publish without prior restraint by the federal or state government. No journalist or publication shall be punished for the lawful reporting of matters of public interest. Symbolic content restrictions — including restrictions on the public display of explicit material — may be established by law provided they do not extend to the suppression of political, social, or cultural commentary. Political communication by officeholders is governed by Article VII.

Section 5 — Regulation of Political Advertising. The commonwealth recognizes that unregulated political advertising constitutes a threat to the integrity of democratic participation. The following restrictions shall apply to all political advertising across all media: political advertisements must fully disclose their funding source; spending on political advertising shall be subject to caps established by law; blackout periods prohibiting political advertising shall be established by law in the period immediately preceding any federal or state election; no foreign person, entity, or government shall fund political advertising within the commonwealth; frequency limits on political advertising may be established by law to prevent saturation of public discourse. These restrictions apply to all parties, candidates, and affiliated organizations equally. No restriction under this section shall be used to suppress genuine political debate, investigative journalism, or citizen commentary.

Article IX — Civil Rights and Due Process

Section 1 — Equality Before the Law. Every full citizen of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall stand equal before the law. No federal or state authority may discriminate against any person on the basis of race, sex, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, or civic status

in the application of law, the provision of public services, or access to government institutions. Equal treatment under law is not a privilege of citizenship — it is the baseline standard of a just state.

Section 2 — Due Process. No person within the borders of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Due process requires at minimum: notice of the charge or action being taken, a meaningful opportunity to respond, and a decision made by a neutral authority. Emergency measures that temporarily restrict liberty must be reviewed by a competent authority within seventy-two hours of their imposition. Immigration detentions initiated by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement during the pipeline processing period shall be subject to an initial judicial review within seventy-two hours confirming the detention is lawful and the processing is actively underway. No maximum hold ceiling beyond that initial review applies to pipeline detentions, which shall continue for their constitutionally defined duration. Persons held in state custody pending deportation where origin country removal is not immediately possible shall receive the same seventy-two hour initial judicial review confirming that deportation proceedings are actively underway. No maximum hold ceiling applies to such persons given that their presence in FCC custody results from their own circumvention of the lawful entry process.

Section 3 — Presumption of Innocence. Every person charged with a criminal offense shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty by the standard established by law. The burden of proof rests with the prosecuting authority at all times. No penalty may be imposed prior to conviction except where detention is strictly necessary to ensure appearance at trial or to prevent an immediate threat to public safety, and such detention must be subject to regular judicial review.

Section 4 — Right to Trial. Any person charged with a criminal offense carrying a potential penalty of imprisonment shall have the right to a fair and public trial before an impartial tribunal. The accused shall be entitled to: know the nature and specifics of the charges against them; adequate time and means to prepare a defense; representation by counsel of their choosing, or counsel provided by the state where they cannot afford their own; the opportunity to examine evidence brought against them and to call witnesses in their defense; a verdict based solely on evidence presented at trial; and appeal of conviction to a higher judicial authority. No person may be tried twice for the same offense following a final acquittal. No person may be compelled to testify against themselves. For minor offenses — including infractions carrying only financial penalties and misdemeanors as defined by law — a full jury trial is not required. Such cases may be heard and decided by a single magistrate or judicial officer. The accused retains the right to know the charges, to present a defense, and to appeal any decision. The threshold distinguishing minor offenses from offenses requiring full trial protections shall be established by law and reviewed periodically.

Section 5 — Protection Against Cruel Treatment. No person in the custody of any federal or state authority shall be subjected to torture, cruel treatment, or degrading punishment. This prohibition is absolute and admits no exception under any circumstance, including times of emergency or war, and regardless of the civic status of the person in custody. Evidence obtained through prohibited means shall carry no legal weight in any proceeding.

Section 6 — Privacy. Every person shall have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their person, home, communications, and personal records. No federal or state authority may search, seize, or surveil without a specific warrant issued by a competent judicial authority upon demonstrated cause. Warrants shall describe with particularity the place to be searched and the thing or person to be seized. Blanket or general warrants are prohibited.

Section 7 — Remedies. Where any federal or state authority is found to have violated the rights established in this Article, the affected person shall be entitled to a remedy proportionate to the harm suffered. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to hear civil rights claims against any government authority. No immunity shall shield an official from liability for deliberate or systematic violations of this Article.

Section 8 — Non-Regression. The rights established in this Article represent a floor, not a ceiling. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit the Legislature or member states from extending greater protections than those enumerated here. No amendment to this Constitution may reduce the protections of this Article below their present standard without meeting the foundational provision threshold established in Article XIII.

Section 9 — Whistleblower Protections. No person shall be penalized, dismissed, demoted, prosecuted, or otherwise harmed for reporting in good faith a violation of this Constitution or federal law by any government official, institution, or public enterprise. Reports may be made to the Office of Civil Integrity, the Bureau of Investigation, or the Supreme Court. The identity of a whistleblower shall be protected to the fullest extent possible consistent with the requirements of any subsequent legal proceeding. Retaliation against a whistleblower shall constitute a federal offense.

Section 10 — Double Jeopardy. No person who has been formally acquitted of an offense by any court of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie may be retried for that same offense under any circumstance. The joint appeal mechanism established in Article XXIX is available exclusively to defendants seeking review of convictions and may not be initiated by the state, the Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Civil Integrity, or any other federal or state authority against an acquitted person. A finding of acquittal is absolute and final. No new evidence, no change in circumstance, and no filing by any party other than the defendant or their legal representative may reopen a case following acquittal.

Section 11 — Age Framework. The following age thresholds are established by this Constitution. At age fourteen, a person becomes eligible to engage in lawful employment subject to the protections established in Article XVI Section 8. At age fifteen, a person becomes eligible to apply for a learner's driver's permit, which permits driving only under the direct supervision of a licensed adult driver. At age sixteen, a person becomes eligible for a full driver's license upon satisfying requirements established by law, and gains the right to vote in all federal and state elections. Between the ages of seventeen and twenty four inclusive, a person may consume alcohol privately in the company of known associates but may not consume alcohol in public establishments. At age eighteen, a person reaches adult criminal responsibility and shall be tried as an adult for all offenses consistent with the federal model established by law. At age

twenty, a person becomes eligible for legal marriage without guardian consent. At age twenty five, a person reaches full legal adulthood. All remaining civil rights activate at this age, including the right to consume alcohol and tobacco products in public establishments, full contractual independence, full guardianship independence, and eligibility to stand for legislative office. At age thirty, a person becomes eligible to stand for the office of state Governor. At age forty, a person becomes eligible for appointment to the Supreme Court. At age forty five, a person becomes eligible for the Presidential Council.

Section 12 — Prohibition on Slavery and Forced Labor. Slavery in all its forms is absolutely prohibited within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. This prohibition extends without exception to chattel slavery, forced labor, debt bondage, and human trafficking. No person may be owned, compelled to labor through coercion or threat, held in servitude through debt or deception, or bought, sold, or transported for the purpose of exploitation. This prohibition admits no exception under any circumstance including times of emergency, war, or lawful criminal conviction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, persons lawfully convicted of a criminal offense and serving a custodial sentence may voluntarily participate in structured in-prison work programs and community service programs established by law. Participation in such programs shall be genuinely voluntary and no person may be penalized for declining to participate. In-prison work shall be compensated from prison funds at a rate established by prison administration proportionate to available resources. The base compensation rate at the time of this Constitution's ratification is four dollars and seventy-five cents per hour. Community service shall be structured as a rehabilitative program distinct from coerced labor by its purpose and voluntary character.

Article X — Citizenship and Rights

Section 1 — Classes of Citizenship. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie recognizes three classes of civic status: Refugee, Resident, and Full Citizen. Each class carries defined rights and responsibilities. No person shall be denied basic human dignity regardless of their civic status.

Section 2 — Rights Guaranteed to All. Every person within the borders of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie, regardless of civic status, is entitled to: access to subsidized housing subject to established conduct requirements; basic freedom of speech subject to limitations established by law; and fulfillment of essential needs including food and physical protection. The federal government acknowledges that the guarantee of these rights is an obligation of governance, and that the delivery of these provisions may fall short in practice. The state shall strive in good faith to meet these obligations at all times.

Section 3 — Refugee Status. Refugees are persons granted temporary sanctuary within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie following completion of the entry pipeline established in Article XXVII. Refugees are entitled to the rights of Section 2 and shall be assigned to designated residential zones administered by the Ministry of Immigration and Border

Enforcement as established in Article XXVII. Refugees may not vote or hold government positions. Refugee status is not a pathway to residency or citizenship except where separately provided by law. The terms, conditions, duration, and eligibility of refugee status are subject to amendment by standard legislative majority in response to real world conditions. The commonwealth reserves the right to expel refugees during a declared state of emergency as established in Article I Section 7. All expulsions shall be conducted humanely and without torture.

Section 3A — Refugee Zone Conditions. Refugees assigned to designated zones shall reside within those zones at all times. Refugees may not exit a designated zone except in the following defined circumstances: a life-threatening medical emergency requiring hospital treatment unavailable within the zone; a required court appearance; or attendance compelled by the Bureau of Investigation or the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. All exceptions require authorization from the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. In the case of a life-threatening medical emergency, authorization may be granted on an emergency basis and one Ministry medical professional shall accompany the refugee to the receiving hospital for the duration of treatment, serving as monitor and official witness. The refugee shall be returned to their zone immediately upon medical clearance. Any refugee who exits a designated zone without authorization shall be immediately and permanently expelled from the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. No hearing, appeal, or further process is available following unauthorized zone exit. Expulsion shall be to the refugee's country of origin where possible. Where origin country expulsion is not possible, the Bureau of Investigation in coordination with the Secretary of State shall determine the appropriate destination. The force majeure provisions established in Article XXVII Section 16 supersede this section during any active Zone Emergency Protocol.

Section 4 — Resident Status. Residents are persons granted lawful long-term presence within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie following completion of the entry pipeline established in Article XXVII. Residents are entitled to the rights of Section 2 and an expanded range of public services beyond those guaranteed to refugees. Residents shall be assigned to designated residential zones shared with refugees, administered by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. Residents may not vote or hold government positions. After two years of lawful residency, a resident may apply for Full Citizenship subject to criteria established by law. The two year residency clock begins upon the formal grant of resident status and does not include time spent in the immigration pipeline prior to that grant. Residents may hold citizenship in their country of origin during the residency period. Upon applying for Full Citizenship, a resident shall be required to formally renounce all existing foreign citizenships before citizenship is granted.

Section 4A — Resident Zone Conditions and Movement. Residents assigned to designated zones may move freely within the member state in which their zone is located during permitted hours. Permitted hours are six o'clock in the morning to eleven o'clock at night. Residents must return to their designated zone by eleven o'clock at night on every day without exception. Every resident shall be issued a blue slip by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement at the time of their status grant. The blue slip is a physical identity document containing the resident's

zone address, full name, civic status, and all relevant personal details. The blue slip shall also be registered in the central database maintained by the Bureau of Investigation and the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement, accessible to both Ministry enforcement officers and state police for electronic verification. State police who encounter a resident outside their zone during permitted hours may request to see the blue slip and verify the resident's status through the central database. Where a resident fails to return to their zone by the eleven o'clock curfew, a curfew violation is recorded. A curfew violation shall result in a four day detention. Curfew violations are treated as more serious than cultural oath violations given their deliberate character. Repeated curfew violations shall result in revocation of movement privileges for a period of fourteen days, during which the resident may not leave the zone at all. All curfew violations shall be recorded on the resident's temporary record. The two year residency clock shall continue to run during curfew detentions and privilege revocations and shall not be paused, but all violations shall form part of the resident's record considered at the time of any citizenship application. The force majeure provisions established in Article XXVII Section 16 supersede this section during any active Zone Emergency Protocol.

Section 5 — Full Citizenship. Full Citizens are entitled to all rights and services of the commonwealth, including the right to vote in all federal and state elections, the right to hold government positions at all levels, the right to proper and adequate housing, and full access to all public services and federal programs.

Section 6 — Single Citizenship. Full citizenship in the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie is exclusive. No person may simultaneously hold citizenship in the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie and any foreign nation. Any person applying for Full Citizenship must formally renounce all existing foreign citizenships before citizenship is granted. A full citizen who voluntarily acquires citizenship in a foreign nation shall automatically forfeit their FCC citizenship upon doing so. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie recognizes the right of its citizens to travel and work abroad under visa arrangements but dual citizenship shall not be recognized or permitted under any circumstance.

Section 7 — Cultural Conduct Obligations. Every person who has entered the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie through the immigration pipeline established in Article XXVII and been granted refugee or resident status has taken a formal oath to respect FCC law and to conduct their cultural practices privately. This oath is a constitutional obligation binding on all persons who have taken it. Public conduct that conflicts with FCC law on the grounds of cultural tradition or practice is not protected and shall be subject to enforcement by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. A first isolated violation shall be recorded as a warning. Two violations occurring on the same day shall result in detention. A pattern of one violation per day shall similarly result in detention. Regular and repeated violations shall result in deportation from the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. Deportation under this section shall follow the same origin country or BOI-coordinated destination framework established for unauthorized zone exits. Cultural practices conducted genuinely privately among known associates in private spaces carry no enforcement consequence under this section. This section shall not be construed to prohibit private religious observance, private cultural gatherings, private language use, or private dress within residential zones or private dwellings.

Section 8 — Birthright Status. A child born within the borders of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall inherit the civic status of their parent or parents at the time of birth. A child born to refugee parents shall hold refugee status. A child born to resident parents shall hold resident status. A child born to at least one full citizen parent shall hold full citizen status. Where parents hold different civic statuses the child shall inherit the higher of the two. From birth through the age of ten, a child's civic status shall match that of their parent or parents and shall rise automatically if the parent's status rises and shall fall if the parent's status falls or the parent is deported or expelled from the commonwealth. From age eleven through age seventeen, a parent or legal guardian may apply on behalf of the child to advance the child's civic status by one level above their current inherited status. The child must complete the relevant assessment process established by law for the target status level, including any applicable civics examination and oath requirements, with parental support and guidance but through their own demonstrated understanding. If no parental application is made and completed before the child reaches the age of eighteen, the child shall enter adulthood at their current inherited civic status and must advance through the full standard process independently. Where a parental application for a child's status advancement is in progress and the parent is deported, removed, or expelled from the FCC before the application is concluded, the application shall terminate immediately. The child shall revert to or remain at their inherited civic status and must wait until the age of eighteen to begin the independent advancement process.

Article XI — Honest Governance

Section 1 — Commitment to Transparency. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie commits not to perfection, but to transparent and good faith effort. Where the state falls short of the rights enumerated in this Constitution, it shall acknowledge the shortfall, report it publicly, and work toward remedy. No government official shall misrepresent the condition of rights fulfillment to the people.

Section 2 — The Honest Governance Clause. Every federal and state institution, independent body, public enterprise, and officeholder operating under this Constitution is bound by the following obligations: all decisions, findings, reports, adjustments, and actions required by this Constitution to be made public shall be published in full and made freely accessible to the people within any timeframe specified by this Constitution or by law; no institution may selectively publish, redact without lawful justification, delay beyond specified periods, or misrepresent any information it is constitutionally required to disclose; where no specific publication timeframe is established by this Constitution, publication shall occur within a reasonable period following the action or decision concerned; and all publications required by this Constitution shall be maintained in a publicly accessible register or equivalent repository so that the historical record of institutional conduct is preserved and available. The Honest Governance Clause applies to every provision of this Constitution that requires publication, transparency, or public availability. Where this Constitution states that something shall be published or made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause, these obligations govern. Any deliberate failure to comply with the Honest Governance Clause shall

constitute a constitutional violation and may be investigated by the Office of Civil Integrity and referred to the Supreme Court.

Article XII — Removal from Office

Section 1 — Master Framework. All removal proceedings across the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall conform to the following core principles regardless of the institution involved: a formal removal request must be reviewed and approved before any public proceedings begin; the accused shall be notified of the allegations against them before proceedings commence; proceedings shall remain private until formally approved for public disclosure; the accused shall have the right to respond to allegations before a final determination is made; removal shall require confirmation by the appropriate oversight authority as established in this Article. These principles apply universally and no institution may establish a removal process that departs from them.

Section 2 — Presidential Council Removal. A Council member may be removed only through a combination of legislative vote and Supreme Court review. A formal removal request must be reviewed and approved before any public proceedings begin. Removal requires both a successful legislative vote and judicial confirmation of wrongdoing. Neither branch may act alone. The privacy protections established in Section 12 apply in full.

Section 3 — Supreme Court Justice Removal. A justice may be removed for misconduct by a vote of the legislature consistent with the master framework established in Section 1. No justice may be removed for the substance of their legal judgments. The privacy protections established in Section 12 apply in full.

Section 4 — Legislative Representative Removal. For party-level misconduct, the offending party shall be temporarily suspended from legislative participation; the Supreme Court shall oversee the suspension and determine its duration and conditions. For individual criminal misconduct, the legislature may vote to expel following Supreme Court confirmation of wrongdoing. All proceedings shall conform to the master framework of Section 1 and the privacy protections of Section 12.

Section 5 — Secretary of State Removal. The Secretary of State may be removed by a joint vote of the Presidential Council and the legislature. Neither may remove the Secretary unilaterally. Proceedings shall conform to the master framework of Section 1 and the privacy protections of Section 12.

Section 6 — Office of Civil Integrity Removal. A member of the Office of Civil Integrity may be removed for misconduct by the Supreme Court alone. No other body may remove or suspend an OCI member. Proceedings shall conform to the master framework of Section 1 and the privacy protections of Section 12.

Section 7 — Federal Reserve Bank Leadership Removal. Federal Reserve Bank leadership may be removed by joint finding of the Supreme Court and the Office of Civil Integrity. Neither may act alone. Proceedings shall conform to the master framework of Section 1 and the privacy protections of Section 12.

Section 8 — Bureau of Investigation Leadership Removal. Bureau of Investigation leadership may be removed by the Supreme Court following an OCI-verified finding of misconduct. No other body may remove Bureau leadership. Proceedings shall conform to the master framework of Section 1 and the privacy protections of Section 12.

Section 9 — Bureau of Environmental Standards Removal. Bureau of Environmental Standards leadership may be removed by joint finding of the Supreme Court and the Office of Civil Integrity. Neither may act alone. Proceedings shall conform to the master framework of Section 1 and the privacy protections of Section 12.

Section 10 — Bureau of Food Quality Removal. Bureau of Food Quality leadership may be removed by joint finding of the Supreme Court and the Office of Civil Integrity. Neither may act alone. Proceedings shall conform to the master framework of Section 1 and the privacy protections of Section 12.

Section 11 — Cross-Institutional Misconduct. Where alleged misconduct spans more than one federal institution or involves both a federal officeholder and the leadership of an independent federal body simultaneously, the Office of Civil Integrity shall serve as the lead coordinating authority. The Bureau of Investigation shall provide investigative support to the OCI in all cross-institutional matters. Neither body may obstruct, delay, or withhold evidence from the other in the conduct of a cross-institutional investigation. Findings shall be reported jointly to the Supreme Court, which shall determine the appropriate removal and criminal proceedings for each party under their respective removal processes established in this Article.

Section 12 — Privacy Protections. No removal proceeding of any kind shall become public until a formal request has been reviewed and approved by the appropriate authority. This protection applies universally across all institutions and all officeholders without exception.

Section 13 — Commercial Integrity Court Leadership Removal. Leadership of the Commercial Integrity Court may be removed by joint finding of the Supreme Court and the Office of Civil Integrity. Neither may act alone. Individual Commercial Integrity Court judges may have their Registry Branch license revoked by the Registry Branch of the Customs Authority following a finding of judicial misconduct. Registry Branch license revocation constitutes removal from the Commercial Integrity Court. Proceedings shall conform to the master framework of Section 1 and the privacy protections of Section 12.

Article XIII — The Amendment Process

Section 1 — Who May Propose. A constitutional amendment may be proposed by any three recognized parties acting jointly, by state governors, by the legislature, or by the Presidential Council. No single party, individual officeholder, or private citizen may propose an amendment alone.

Section 2 — Standard Amendments. Standard amendments require a three-fifths majority to pass and shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court for constitutional consistency before ratification. The Supreme Court shall complete its review within a period established by law and may not indefinitely delay ratification of an amendment it finds constitutionally consistent.

Section 3 — Foundational Provisions. The Honest Governance Clause established in Article XI, the three-tier citizenship framework established in Article X, the minimum wage floor established in Article XVI Section 2, the per capita zone funding floor established in Article XXVII, and the civil rights protections of Article IX are designated as foundational provisions. Amendments to foundational provisions require a four-fifths majority to pass and must additionally be ratified by a majority of member state governors before taking effect. No provision of this Constitution is permanently unamendable; the people retain the right to alter any part of it provided the required threshold is met.

Article XIV — Foreign Affairs

Section 1 — The Secretary of State. The foreign affairs of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall be administered by a Secretary of State. The Secretary shall be selected by the Office of Civil Integrity and ratified by the legislature before taking office. The Secretary of State is not a member of the Presidential Council and holds no executive authority beyond the conduct of foreign affairs. The Secretary shall report to both the Presidential Council and the legislature and may be called before either to account for the conduct of foreign policy. The Secretary of State shall have reached the age of thirty and shall hold no foreign citizenship.

Section 2 — Removal. The Secretary of State may be removed by a joint vote of the Presidential Council and the legislature consistent with Article XII Section 5. Neither may remove the Secretary unilaterally.

Section 3 — Treaties. The Secretary of State shall conduct treaty negotiations on behalf of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. No treaty shall take effect until ratified by the legislature by a majority established by law. Treaties that conflict with this Constitution shall carry no legal force; the Supreme Court shall review any treaty challenged on constitutional grounds before ratification is finalized. The terms of all ratified treaties shall be published in full and made available to the public upon ratification.

Section 4 — International Organizations. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie may join, participate in, or withdraw from international organizations, trade arrangements, and diplomatic bodies. Membership in any such organization shall require legislative approval. No international agreement shall cede sovereign authority over federal law, the federal budget, or the armed

forces to any external body. Withdrawal from any international organization shall require the same legislative approval as membership.

Section 5 — Declaration of War. No act of war may be initiated by the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie without a concurrent declaration by all three of the following: the Presidential Council by majority vote, the legislature by majority established by law, and the Supreme Court by majority of its justices. No single branch may authorize military force abroad unilaterally. Defensive operations in response to an active attack on FCC territory or personnel may be initiated immediately by the Presidential Council, provided a formal declaration is sought within seventy-two hours. The seventy-two hour limit is absolute and admits no extension regardless of military circumstances.

Section 6 — Diplomatic Relations. The Secretary of State shall establish and maintain diplomatic relations with foreign nations on behalf of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The Secretary may accredit and receive ambassadors subject to certification of the appointment by the Office of Civil Integrity. The Presidential Council may expel foreign diplomats by majority vote on grounds of national security. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall adhere to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations as the governing standard for diplomatic immunity within its territory.

Section 7 — Foreign Influence. No foreign person, entity, or government shall direct, fund, or materially influence the domestic political process of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. This prohibition extends to treaty negotiations, legislative proceedings, electoral processes, and the operations of any federal institution. Violations shall constitute a federal offense and shall be investigated by the Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Civil Integrity jointly.

Section 8 — Transparency. The terms of all ratified treaties and international agreements shall be published in full and made available to the public. No secret treaty or undisclosed international commitment shall be binding on the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. Any international commitment made in secret shall be null and void under this Constitution.

Section 9 — Defense. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall maintain a standing defense capability sufficient to protect its territory, people, and sovereign interests. The structure, size, and funding of the armed forces shall be determined by the Legislature through its budget authority and by the Presidential Council through its executive command. Mutual defense treaties and formal military alliances shall require the same triple-lock declaration established in Section 5. No alliance obligation shall automatically commit the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie to an act of war without a separate declaration under Section 5. The Presidential Council may authorize the stationing of FCC forces on foreign soil in peacetime. Permanent foreign bases shall require legislative approval before establishment. In the event of a surprise or unprovoked attack on FCC territory, personnel, or sovereign property, military command shall have immediate authority to act defensively without waiting for a formal declaration. The triple-lock declaration process shall be initiated within seventy-two hours. All defensive actions taken prior to declaration shall be reported in full to all three branches upon convening.

Section 10 — Extradition. Member states are constitutionally obligated to extradite persons wanted for crimes committed in other member states. The Bureau of Investigation shall coordinate all interstate extradition. No member state may refuse a lawful extradition request from another member state. International extradition shall be governed by treaties negotiated under this Article consistent with established federal law. No person shall be extradited to a foreign nation where there is credible evidence they would face torture or treatment prohibited under Article IX Section 5.

Article XV — Economic Policy

Section 1 — The Federal Reserve Bank. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall maintain a Federal Reserve Bank responsible for the issuance and management of the national currency, the regulation of the private property market, and the administration of loans to both private citizens and public enterprises. The Federal Reserve Bank shall operate as a fully independent institution, free from direction by the Presidential Council, the Legislature, or any other federal or state authority. No branch of government may instruct the Bank on monetary policy, lending decisions, or currency management.

Section 2 — Bank Leadership. The leadership of the Federal Reserve Bank shall be nominated internally from a pool of qualified candidates established by law. Nominees shall be certified by the Office of Civil Integrity as meeting independence and conflict of interest requirements before taking office. Nominees shall be confirmed by the legislature by simple majority. No sitting or former member of the Presidential Council, Legislature, or Supreme Court may serve in a leadership capacity within the Bank. Bank leadership shall be subject to the same conflict of interest standards as federal officeholders. Removal of Bank leadership shall be conducted under Article XII Section 7.

Section 3 — Currency. The Federal Reserve Bank holds the sole authority to issue the national currency of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. No member state, private entity, or federal body other than the Bank may issue currency or instruments intended to circulate as currency. The Bank shall manage the currency supply in the interests of economic stability, low inflation, and sustainable growth. All decisions affecting the currency supply shall be published and made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 4 — Lending. The Federal Reserve Bank may extend loans to private citizens and public enterprises under terms and conditions established by the Bank. No branch of government may direct the Bank to extend or withhold any specific loan. Lending standards shall be applied consistently and without discrimination on the basis of race, sex, ethnicity, national origin, religion, or civic status. The Bank shall publish its lending criteria and any changes to them consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 5 — Private Property. Every full citizen and lawful resident of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall have the right to own, use, and transfer private property. No

federal or state authority may seize private property without due process and just compensation as established by law. The Federal Reserve Bank shall regulate the private property market to prevent monopolization, ensure fair access, and maintain market stability. Limits on the nature, scale, or use of private property holdings may be established by law where necessary to protect the public interest.

Section 6 — Taxation. The Legislature shall hold sole authority to establish, modify, and repeal federal taxes. Tax policy shall be set by legislative majority and shall apply uniformly across the commonwealth. No member state may be subjected to a discriminatory tax rate or targeted fiscal measure. Member states shall retain the right to establish their own taxes within their territory provided they do not conflict with federal tax law.

Section 7 — Customs and Trade. The Legislature shall establish federal trade policy including the setting of tariffs, import and export regulations, and customs standards by federal decree. Customs enforcement shall be administered by the Customs Authority established under Article XIX. The Secretary of State may negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations under Article XIV; all such agreements shall require legislative ratification before taking effect. No member state may establish its own tariffs or trade barriers against other member states or foreign nations.

Section 8 — Anti-Monopoly and Market Competition. The federal government shall maintain the conditions necessary for fair and competitive markets. The concentration of economic power by any private person, entity, or organization to a degree that undermines competition, consumer choice, or democratic governance shall be prohibited. Enforcement mechanisms and thresholds shall be established by law. Where a sector of the economy is determined by law to constitute a natural monopoly — including utilities such as water, electricity, and communications infrastructure — a single provider may be permitted to operate exclusively within a defined territory provided that provider is subject to federal or state price regulation and minimum service standards. No natural monopoly designation shall be used to shield a provider from accountability or consumer protection obligations. The federal government may maintain monopolies where expressly established by this Constitution, including the national currency, the public healthcare system, and the public education system. Public enterprises established under Article XIX may operate as the sole provider in a sector where private market provision has failed, provided the Federal Reserve Bank monitors their conduct and the anti-monopoly enforcement body retains oversight. A member state may authorize a monopoly within its territory where it serves a legitimate public purpose and is actively supervised by the state authority granting it. No state monopoly may operate across state lines or conflict with federal competition law. No merger, acquisition, or consolidation of businesses shall proceed where it would substantially reduce competition within any market. The anti-monopoly enforcement body shall review all mergers above a threshold established by law before they take effect. The Federal Reserve Bank shall be consulted on any merger involving a public enterprise. The federal government shall establish an independent anti-monopoly enforcement body responsible for investigating violations of this section, reviewing mergers, and designating natural monopolies. This body shall report annually to the Legislature on the state of market competition within the commonwealth. Where the anti-monopoly enforcement body determines

that a monopoly causes demonstrable harm to competition, consumer welfare, or democratic governance, it shall refer the matter to the Office of Civil Integrity for verification. Upon confirmation of the finding, the enforcement body may bring the case before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall have the authority to order the compulsory breakup, restructuring, or dissolution of any monopolistic entity where it finds the monopoly to be operating against the public interest. No compulsory breakup may be ordered without prior OCI confirmation and Supreme Court ruling.

Section 9 — Economic Transparency. The Federal Reserve Bank shall publish regular reports on the state of the national currency, lending activity, and property market conditions. These reports shall be made publicly available. The federal government shall publish annual accounts of all taxation, expenditure, and public debt in full, consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XVI — Labor Rights

Section 1 — Right to Work. Every person lawfully present within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall have the right to seek and engage in lawful employment. No federal or state authority, employer, or organization may deny employment on the basis of race, sex, ethnicity, national origin, religion, disability, or civic status except where civic status is a lawful requirement of the position.

Section 2 — Minimum Wage. The minimum wage of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall be twelve dollars per hour at the time of this Constitution's ratification. No employer may compensate any worker below the current minimum wage. The minimum wage shall be adjusted annually by the Federal Reserve Bank to reflect changes in inflation and the real cost of goods, including shrinkflation, so that its purchasing power is preserved over time. No adjustment may reduce the minimum wage below its prior value. All annual adjustments shall be published by the Federal Reserve Bank no fewer than seven days before the adjustment takes effect, so that employers, workers, and the public have adequate notice before implementation. Publication is mandatory and implementation is automatic upon the effective date. Where a person believes the Bank's calculation is in error, they may bring a compliance concern to the Office of Civil Integrity after implementation; no pre-implementation challenge mechanism exists, consistent with the Bank's independence mandate. The Legislature may raise the minimum wage above the indexed floor by majority vote but may not reduce it below the indexed value without meeting the foundational provision threshold established in Article XIII. All annual adjustments made by the Federal Reserve Bank shall be published and made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 3 — Paid Leave. Every worker shall be entitled to a minimum of fourteen days of paid vacation per year and four days of paid sick leave per year. These entitlements shall apply from the commencement of employment. No employer may deny, reduce, or penalize the exercise of

these entitlements. The Legislature may establish greater minimums by law but may not reduce them below the floors established in this section.

Section 4 — Working Conditions. The federal government shall establish and maintain minimum standards governing workplace safety, working hours, and conditions of employment. These standards shall apply uniformly across all member states and all industries. No employer may require a worker to labor in conditions that present an unreasonable risk to their health or safety. Member states may exceed federal standards but may not fall below them.

Section 5 — Right to Organize. Every worker shall have the constitutional right to form, join, and participate in trade unions. Unions shall have the right to collectively bargain on behalf of their members with employers. No employer may interfere with, penalize, or retaliate against any worker for union membership or participation in collective bargaining. The structure, registration, and governance of unions shall be established by law.

Section 6 — Right to Strike. The right to strike is protected under the same principles governing freedom of assembly established in Article VIII Section 3. Workers may withdraw their labor collectively in furtherance of a lawful labor dispute. Essential services — including healthcare, emergency response, and critical infrastructure — may be subject to minimum service requirements during strike action, established by law, to protect public safety. No essential service restriction shall be used to effectively prohibit strike action in those sectors.

Section 7 — Mass Layoffs. No employer may conduct a mass layoff without justification. The threshold defining a mass layoff shall be established by law. In workplaces with union representation, justification shall be assessed jointly by the relevant union or unions representing affected workers and the courts. The union shall represent the interests of affected workers and may contest the employer's justification. The courts shall make a final determination where justification is disputed. In workplaces without union representation, the matter shall proceed directly to the courts. The courts shall assess justification with the assistance of Federal Reserve Bank managers who shall provide relevant economic data, financial documentation, and analysis to inform the court's ruling. The court alone shall make the final determination. Bank managers providing economic data in non-unionized layoff proceedings shall disclose to the court any existing lending relationship between the Federal Reserve Bank and the employer before submitting their analysis. The court shall weigh the data accordingly and may take the nature and extent of any such relationship into account in assessing the weight of the Bank's contribution. Unions representing workers in unionized workplaces may also request Federal Reserve Bank economic data to support their case; such requests shall be directed to the Bank and the Bank shall provide relevant data within a reasonable period. Member states may establish additional penalties for layoffs found to be unjustified within their territory.

Section 8 — Child Labor. The minimum legal working age in the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall be fourteen years. No person under the age of fourteen may be employed in any capacity. Workers aged fourteen and above may engage in lawful employment subject to the following constitutional protections: no worker under the age of eighteen may be employed in

any environment designated as dangerous, hazardous, or high-risk as defined by federal law; working hours for workers under eighteen shall be limited by law to protect their education and wellbeing; all other labor rights established in this Article shall apply equally to workers under eighteen. The federal government shall establish and maintain a monitoring and enforcement body responsible for ensuring compliance with child labor protections.

Section 9 — Enforcement. The federal government shall establish a labor enforcement body responsible for investigating violations of this Article, issuing penalties, and referring cases to the courts where necessary. Member states may establish their own labor enforcement mechanisms provided they meet federal minimum standards. Workers shall have the right to bring claims against employers before the courts for violations of any right established in this Article without fear of retaliation.

Article XVII — Healthcare

Section 1 — Right to Healthcare. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie recognizes access to healthcare as a fundamental right of civic life. The nature and scope of healthcare entitlement shall be determined by civic status as established in Article X and further defined by this Article.

Section 2 — Full Citizens. Every full citizen shall be entitled to comprehensive publicly funded healthcare administered through the member state in which they reside. Healthcare provision for full citizens shall be funded through the federal revenue distribution system established under Article II Section 6. No full citizen shall be denied necessary medical care on the basis of inability to pay.

Section 3 — Residents. Every lawful resident shall be entitled to free emergency medical care. Beyond emergency care, the federal government shall provide financial assistance to residents toward the cost of medical treatment, the terms and limits of which shall be established by law. No resident shall be turned away from emergency treatment regardless of their ability to pay.

Section 4 — Refugees. Every refugee within the borders of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall be entitled to free basic healthcare for the duration of their refugee status. Basic healthcare shall be administered directly by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement within designated zones, meeting the federal minimum standards established under Section 5, and funded through the Bureau of Investigation budget as established in Article XXVII. Basic healthcare shall include emergency care, essential treatment, and preventative care sufficient to maintain basic health and dignity. Where a refugee requires medical treatment beyond the capacity of zone healthcare facilities, they shall be escorted to the nearest appropriate state hospital by a Ministry medical professional who shall accompany them for the duration of treatment and return them to the zone upon medical clearance, consistent with the zone exit provisions of Article X Section 3A. No additional healthcare entitlement beyond this floor shall be constitutionally guaranteed to refugees.

Section 5 — Federal Standards. The federal government shall establish and maintain minimum standards of healthcare quality, safety, and accessibility applying to all public healthcare providers across all member states and all zone healthcare facilities administered by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. No member state and no Ministry zone facility may provide healthcare below these minimum standards. The Legislature shall review and update these standards periodically to reflect advances in medical knowledge and practice.

Section 6 — State Administration. Healthcare for full citizens shall be administered at the state level. Each member state shall establish and operate public healthcare institutions sufficient to serve its population. States retain discretion over the structure and organisation of their healthcare systems provided they meet federal minimum standards and fulfill their obligations to full citizens under Section 2.

Section 7 — Prohibition on Private Healthcare. No private healthcare market shall operate within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. All healthcare provision shall be conducted through the public system established under this Article. No person, enterprise, or organisation may charge for medical services or operate for profit in the provision of healthcare. Medical research and pharmaceutical development may be conducted privately subject to regulation established by law, provided no individual is denied access to resulting treatments on the basis of cost.

Section 8 — Healthcare Workers. The federal government shall establish minimum standards for the training, certification, and conduct of healthcare professionals across the commonwealth. Member states may exceed these standards but may not fall below them. The welfare and working conditions of healthcare workers shall be protected by law consistent with the labor rights established in Article XVI.

Section 9 — Public Health. The federal government shall maintain the capacity to respond to public health emergencies including epidemics, pandemics, and environmental health crises. A formal public health emergency may be declared jointly by the Presidential Council and the Legislature. Upon declaration, the federal government may coordinate healthcare resources across member states for the duration of the emergency. All emergency measures shall be proportionate, time-limited, and subject to judicial review.

Section 10 — Transparency. Each member state shall publish annual reports on the condition of healthcare provision within its territory, including waiting times, treatment outcomes, and resource levels. The federal government shall publish a consolidated national healthcare report annually. Both shall be publicly available and consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XVIII — Education

Section 1 — Right to Education. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie recognizes access to education as a fundamental right of civic life. The nature and scope of educational entitlement shall be determined by civic status as established in Article X and further defined by this Article.

Section 2 — The Public Education System. The public education system of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall consist of fifteen grades. Grades one through twelve shall constitute foundational education. Grades thirteen through fifteen shall constitute integrated collegiate education, directly connected to the foundational system and publicly administered. These fifteen grades form a single continuous public education pathway. University education sits above this system as a separate institution and is not part of the public education pathway.

Section 3 — Full Citizens. Every full citizen shall be entitled to subsidized education across all fifteen grades of the public system. Full citizens may apply for free school meals through a program established by law. Eligibility for free school meals shall be determined on the basis of household financial need. A household earning less than three thousand two hundred dollars per month at the time of this Constitution's ratification shall be eligible to apply. This threshold shall be adjusted annually by the Federal Reserve Bank alongside the minimum wage adjustment, published on the same seven day advance schedule established in Article XVI Section 2, so that the threshold preserves its real value over time. No full citizen shall be denied access to public education on the basis of inability to pay.

Section 4 — Residents. Every lawful resident shall be entitled to free public education through grade twelve. Residents shall be provided free school meals for the duration of their enrollment. Residents who complete grade twelve and subsequently attain full citizenship before the commencement of grades thirteen through fifteen shall be entitled to the full citizen education entitlement from that point forward.

Section 5 — Refugees. Refugees may apply for enrollment in emergency schooling programs established by law. Emergency schooling shall cover education through grade ten. No constitutional entitlement to education beyond grade ten shall apply to refugees. The terms and conditions of emergency schooling programs shall be established by law and may be amended by standard legislative majority.

Section 5A — Zone Education Delivery. Education for refugees and residents residing in designated zones shall be administered through a hybrid model. For grades one through six, the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement shall establish and operate zone schools within designated zones. Zone schools shall be staffed by qualified teachers hired directly by the Ministry. Zone school curriculum shall meet the federal minimum education standards established under Section 6 and shall be funded through the Bureau of Investigation budget consistent with the per capita zone funding framework established in Article XXVII. For grades seven and above, resident students shall attend state public schools outside the zone during permitted movement hours, using their blue slip as identification, and shall return to the zone by curfew each day. For grades seven and above, refugee students shall attend state public schools outside the zone under daily Ministry escort, given that refugees may not travel unaccompanied outside their zone. Ministry escort for educational purposes shall follow the

same supervised transport protocols established for authorized zone exits. The education ceiling for refugees remains grade ten as established in Section 5 regardless of delivery method. No refugee student shall be entitled to state school attendance above grade ten under any circumstance.

Section 6 — Federal Standards. The federal government shall establish minimum standards of educational quality, curriculum breadth, and institutional safety applying to all public education providers across all member states and all zone schools. No member state and no Ministry zone school may deliver public education below these minimum standards. The Legislature shall review and update these standards periodically to reflect advances in pedagogy and the needs of a changing society.

Section 7 — State Administration. Public education shall be administered at the state level. Each member state shall establish and operate public educational institutions sufficient to serve its population across all fifteen grades. States retain discretion over the structure and organisation of their education systems provided they meet federal minimum standards and fulfill their obligations under this Article. Education funding for full citizens shall flow through the federal revenue distribution system established under Article II Section 6.

Section 8 — Private Schools. Private schools may operate within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie subject to the governance of the communities they serve. No federal curriculum or administrative mandate shall apply to private schools beyond intervention where non-standard or harmful practices are identified. The federal government may intervene in the operation of any private school where its practices demonstrably harm students, violate constitutional rights, or fall below a minimum threshold of educational adequacy established by law. State authorities may exercise oversight of private schools within their territory consistent with this section.

Section 9 — University. University education shall operate as a separate institution above the fifteen-grade public system. Universities may be privately administered and are not subject to the entitlements established in this Article. Access to university, tuition structures, and admissions standards shall be established by the institutions themselves subject to regulation by law. No person shall be discriminated against in university admissions on the basis of race, sex, ethnicity, national origin, religion, or civic status.

Section 10 — School Meals. The federal government shall establish and fund a school meals program available to eligible students across the public education system. Full citizens may apply for free meals subject to the household income threshold established in Section 3, adjusted annually alongside the minimum wage. Residents shall receive free meals automatically for the duration of their enrollment. The nutritional standards of school meals shall be established by federal law and applied uniformly across all member states and zone schools.

Section 11 — Transparency. Each member state shall publish annual reports on the condition of public education within its territory including enrollment figures, grade completion rates, and resource levels. The federal government shall publish a consolidated national education report

annually. Both shall be publicly available and consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XIX — Business and Public Enterprise

Section 1 — The Customs Authority. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall maintain a Customs Authority responsible for regulating commercial activity within and across the borders of the commonwealth. The Customs Authority shall be divided into two branches: the Revenue Branch, responsible for the assessment and collection of import taxes and sales taxes; and the Registry Branch, responsible for the registration of businesses, licensing, and the administration of commercial bureaucracy within the commonwealth.

Section 2 — Business Registration. No person, partnership, or organisation may operate a business within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie without registration through the Registry Branch of the Customs Authority. The Registry Branch shall establish and maintain a public record of all registered businesses. Registration requirements, licensing standards, and fees shall be established by law. The Registry Branch shall have the authority to suspend or revoke the registration of any business found to be operating in violation of federal law. Before approving any business license in a sector involving the handling, care, or use of animals, the Registry Branch shall verify that no applicant named in the registration appears on the Animal Abuse Registry maintained by the Ministry of Offenders under Article XXIV. Where any named applicant appears on that registry, the license shall be denied.

Section 3 — Tiered Registration. Business registration shall operate on a tiered basis. Small and locally operating businesses shall be registered through the Registry Branch at the state level. Businesses operating across multiple states or engaged in interstate commerce shall be registered at the federal level through the Registry Branch. The thresholds distinguishing local from interstate businesses shall be established by law.

Section 4 — Foreign Ownership. Foreign nationals and foreign entities may own or hold stakes in businesses registered within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie subject to limits and conditions established by law. No foreign person, entity, or government may hold a controlling interest in any business operating in a sector designated as critical to national security or public welfare. The Registry Branch shall maintain records of all foreign ownership stakes above a threshold established by law.

Section 5 — Business Dissolution. A registered business may be dissolved voluntarily by its owners through the Registry Branch. The Registry Branch may compel dissolution of a business found to be operating unlawfully following judicial confirmation. Upon dissolution, outstanding obligations to workers, creditors, and the state shall be settled in an order of priority established by law. Workers' obligations shall be settled first in all cases.

Section 6 — Public Enterprises. A public enterprise is a federally recognised commercial entity established to provide goods or services in sectors where private market provision has failed or

is absent. Public enterprises shall be government subsidised and shall operate at stable pricing in the public interest rather than for profit. No public enterprise shall be established as a direct competitor to a functioning private market.

Section 7 — Formation of Public Enterprises. A public enterprise may be proposed by either the Presidential Council or the Legislature. Formation requires the agreement of both. No public enterprise may be established by either branch acting alone. Public enterprises shall most commonly arise from the assumption of operations of a bankrupt private business where continued provision of its goods or services is deemed necessary for public welfare.

Section 8 — Independence and Charter of Public Enterprises. Once formed, a public enterprise shall operate independently of the Presidential Council, the Legislature, and all other federal bodies. No branch of government shall direct the day to day operations, pricing decisions, or commercial conduct of a public enterprise. Public enterprises shall be governed by their own internal structures established at the time of formation. Each public enterprise shall establish a founding charter at the time of formation. The charter shall define the board structure, composition, term lengths, and internal governance of the enterprise proportionate to its size, scope, and founding purpose. The charter shall be published and made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI. The Office of Civil Integrity shall certify that the charter meets minimum standards of transparency and accountability established by law before the enterprise may begin operations. No sitting or former government officeholder may serve on the board of any public enterprise. For the purposes of this section, officeholder includes: members of the Presidential Council; members of the Legislature; justices of the Supreme Court; the Secretary of State; leadership of the Federal Reserve Bank; leadership of the Bureau of Investigation; leadership of the Bureau of Environmental Standards; leadership of the Bureau of Food Quality; leadership of the Customs Authority; leadership of the Commercial Integrity Court; and state Governors, Vice Governors, and Attorneys General. Members of the Office of Civil Integrity who have completed their term are explicitly exempt from this prohibition and may serve on public enterprise boards following the conclusion of their service, consistent with Article XX Section 3.

Section 9 — Federal Reserve Bank Oversight. The Federal Reserve Bank shall monitor the financial health of all public enterprises. Where the Bank determines that a public enterprise is economically unviable, it may suspend the operations of that enterprise and formally advise the Presidential Council and the Legislature to consider dissolution. The Bank may not unilaterally dissolve a public enterprise. Suspension shall trigger a mandatory review by the Council and Legislature within a period established by law.

Section 10 — Dissolution of Public Enterprises. A public enterprise may be dissolved only by joint agreement of the Presidential Council and the Legislature. Dissolution may be initiated following a suspension and advisory recommendation by the Federal Reserve Bank, by joint proposal of the Council and Legislature, or where it is confirmed the enterprise has ceased to serve its founding public purpose. Upon dissolution, obligations to workers shall be settled first, followed by obligations to creditors and the state in an order established by law.

Section 11 — Transparency. All registered businesses shall file annual returns with the Registry Branch. Public enterprises shall publish annual financial reports made available to the public. The Customs Authority shall publish consolidated annual reports on commercial activity, tax revenue collected, and the state of registered businesses within the commonwealth, consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XIX-A — Digital Goods and Consumer Protection

Section 1 — Establishment and Scope. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie recognizes that digital goods sold to consumers constitute genuine purchases and not revocable licenses. No seller of any digital good operating within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie may treat a completed sale as a license subject to unilateral revocation. This Article applies to all digital goods including video games, software, electronic books, digital films, and digital music. Subscription based digital services are governed exclusively by the lease framework established in Section 9 of this Article and are not subject to the purchase provisions established in Sections 1 through 8. Subscription based digital services in operation at the time of this Constitution's ratification shall register as licensed service products under Section 9 within a transition period established by law. This Article applies to all digital goods currently in operation at the time of this Constitution's ratification and to all digital goods released thereafter. No digital good in operation within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie is exempt from the provisions of this Article regardless of when it was first released or sold.

Section 2 — Definitions. For the purposes of this Article the following definitions apply. A purchase is a transaction in which a consumer acquires permanent ownership of a digital good in exchange for payment. A purchased digital good is one marketed, described, or sold using language of ownership including but not limited to the words buy, purchase, own, or yours. Where any ambiguity exists as to whether a transaction constitutes a purchase or a lease, the transaction shall be treated as a purchase and all purchase protections of this Article shall apply. A lease or service is a transaction in which a consumer acquires conditional access to a digital good or service for a defined or ongoing period in exchange for periodic payment. A leased digital service is one explicitly described as a subscription, access, membership, or conditional service at the point of sale using the mandatory disclosure language established in Section 9. No seller may describe a lease or service using purchase language. Where a seller uses purchase language for what is functionally a lease or service arrangement, the transaction shall be reclassified as a purchase and all purchase protections of this Article shall apply automatically.

Section 3 — End of Life Announcement. No seller may terminate the operational status of any purchased digital good without first issuing a formal end of life announcement through the Registry Branch of the Customs Authority. The end of life announcement shall be registered with the Registry Branch and published publicly on the date of registration. The Registry Branch shall maintain a public register of all active end of life announcements accessible to all consumers without restriction.

Section 4 — Mandatory Operational Period. Following a formal end of life announcement registered under Section 3, the seller shall maintain the digital good in full operational status for a minimum period of nine months from the date of announcement. No digital good may be terminated before the expiration of this nine month period under any circumstance. The Registry Branch shall monitor compliance with this requirement and may issue compliance orders to sellers found to be degrading service quality during the nine month period in anticipation of termination.

Section 5 — End of Life Obligations. By the conclusion of the nine month operational period established under Section 4, the seller shall fulfill one of the following two obligations. The seller shall provide consumers with a means of continued access to the digital good following termination of official servers or operational infrastructure. Continued access shall be provided through private hosted server tools enabling community hosting, offline play functionality enabling use without seller infrastructure, or both. Where both options are technically feasible the seller shall provide both. The continued access solution shall be fully functional and publicly available before the nine month period expires. Where the seller cannot or does not provide continued access through private hosted servers or offline play by the conclusion of the nine month period, the seller shall pay every consumer who purchased the digital good a refund of sixty five percent of the original purchase price paid by that consumer at the time of sale. All refunds shall be paid simultaneously at the conclusion of the nine month period. No refund may be delayed beyond the expiration date. The Registry Branch shall verify that all refunds have been issued within seven days of the expiration date and may compel payment through enforcement action where sellers fail to comply.

Section 6 — Sequel Discount Obligation. Where a seller has fulfilled their end of life obligation through the refund pathway established in Section 5, and subsequently releases a direct sequel to the terminated digital good, the following discount obligation applies. Every consumer who purchased the terminated digital good shall be entitled to a minimum discount of twenty five percent off the purchase price of the direct sequel. The seller shall announce the availability of this discount no fewer than seven days before the direct sequel's release date. The discount shall remain claimable for a minimum of seven days following the direct sequel's release date. No consumer who owned the prior digital good shall be denied this discount during the claimable period. The Registry Branch shall verify that the discount has been properly announced and made available consistent with this section.

Section 7 — Direct Sequel Definition. For the purposes of Section 6, a direct sequel is defined as a digital good released by the same seller that continues, extends, or is derived from the narrative, gameplay, or commercial identity of the terminated digital good. The Registry Branch shall be the sole authority for determining whether a released product constitutes a direct sequel under this definition. Where the Registry Branch determines that a seller has released a product under a different title or commercial identity that is substantively identical to or directly derived from the terminated digital good for the purpose of avoiding the discount obligation established in Section 6, that determination shall constitute a finding of commercial fraud. Commercial fraud findings under this section shall be referred to the Bureau of Investigation for criminal

prosecution. The Registry Branch shall publish all direct sequel determinations consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 8 — Prohibited Practices. The following practices are prohibited under this Article and shall constitute federal offenses enforceable by the Registry Branch: terminating a digital good before the expiration of the nine month operational period established in Section 4; degrading the operational quality of a digital good during the nine month period in anticipation of termination; failing to fulfill either end of life obligation established in Section 5 by the expiration date; failing to issue or honor the sequel discount established in Section 6; misrepresenting the nature of a digital purchase as a revocable license at the point of sale; and any deliberate attempt to circumvent the provisions of this Article through commercial restructuring, rebranding, or subsidiary arrangements.

Section 9 — Digital Service and Lease Framework. A digital service or lease is a fundamentally different commercial relationship from a purchase and shall be governed by the following provisions distinct from the purchase framework established in Sections 1 through 8 of this Article. No seller may offer a digital service or lease within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie without first registering the service as a licensed service product through the Registry Branch of the Customs Authority. Registration as a licensed service product is separate from standard business registration and constitutes a specific commercial authorization to offer conditional access arrangements to consumers within the commonwealth. Before registration may be granted the seller shall submit the full service contract to a law firm licensed by the Registry Branch for the purpose of service contract certification. The licensed law firm shall review the contract for legibility, honesty, and legal soundness before certifying it as fit for consumer use. The Registry Branch shall maintain a public register of all law firms licensed for service contract certification. No service contract may be registered or offered to consumers without prior law firm certification. Upon law firm certification the seller shall submit the certified contract to the Registry Branch for registration as a licensed service product. The Registry Branch shall review the submission and may reject it where the contract does not meet minimum consumer protection standards established by law. Upon registration the seller may offer the service to consumers within the commonwealth. Every consumer must actively agree to the full certified service contract before access to the service is granted. No passive acceptance mechanism, pre-ticked agreement, or implied consent shall constitute valid agreement under this section. Active agreement requires a deliberate affirmative action by the consumer confirming they have read and understood the contract terms. Every licensed service product shall display the following mandatory disclosure statement prominently at the point of sale and at the point of agreement in the primary language of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie: this is a conditional access to this service, abuse can lead to termination. This disclosure is constitutionally mandatory and may not be modified, minimized, obscured, or omitted by any seller under any circumstance. Sellers of licensed service products may establish basic conduct expectations within their certified service contracts governing appropriate use of the service. Conduct expectations shall be proportionate, clearly stated, and consistent with the laws of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. No conduct expectation may be used to terminate a consumer's access arbitrarily or for reasons unrelated to genuine service misuse. Where a seller terminates a consumer's access to a licensed service the seller shall provide written

notice of the reason for termination consistent with the certified contract terms. Consumers who believe their access was terminated in violation of the certified contract terms may bring a claim before the Commercial Integrity Court established under Article XIX-B. The Registry Branch shall conduct periodic reviews of all registered licensed service products to ensure ongoing compliance with their certified contract terms and with the minimum standards established by law. Where a service product is found to be operating outside its certified contract terms the Registry Branch may suspend or revoke its licensed service product registration. All registration decisions, certifications, suspensions, and revocations under this section shall be published consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 10 — Registry Branch Enforcement. The Registry Branch of the Customs Authority shall serve as the primary enforcement body for all provisions of this Article. The Registry Branch shall establish and maintain a dedicated digital goods compliance division responsible for monitoring end of life announcements, verifying operational compliance during the nine month period, confirming fulfillment of end of life obligations, verifying sequel discount availability, registering and monitoring licensed service products, and investigating potential commercial fraud under Section 7. The Registry Branch may issue compliance orders, financial penalties, and suspension of business registration against any seller found to be in violation of this Article. Where violations constitute criminal offenses the Registry Branch shall refer the matter to the Bureau of Investigation for prosecution. All enforcement actions taken under this Article shall be published consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 11 — Consumer Claims. Any consumer who believes a seller has violated any provision of this Article may file a complaint directly with the Registry Branch. The Registry Branch shall investigate all complaints within a period established by law and shall publish its findings. Where the Registry Branch confirms a violation the affected consumer shall be entitled to a remedy proportionate to the harm suffered including but not limited to the refund established in Section 5 where it was not properly paid. Consumers may additionally bring civil claims against sellers before the Commercial Integrity Court established under Article XIX-B.

Section 12 — Transparency. The Registry Branch shall publish an annual report detailing all end of life announcements registered, compliance actions taken, sequel discount verifications completed, licensed service product registrations issued, and commercial fraud findings made under this Article. This report shall be made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XIX-B — The Commercial Integrity Court

Section 1 — Establishment. The Commercial Integrity Court is hereby established as an independent federal judicial institution responsible for the adjudication of all business and consumer commercial law across the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The Commercial Integrity Court shall operate independently of the Presidential Council, the Legislature, the Supreme Court, and all other federal and state bodies in its day-to-day judicial functions. The

Court shall be positioned within the federal institutional framework between the Office of Civil Integrity and the Federal Reserve Bank, drawing on OCI oversight functions and Federal Reserve Bank economic analysis in the conduct of its judicial mandate. The abbreviation CIC shall refer to the Commercial Integrity Court throughout this Constitution.

Section 2 — Jurisdiction. The Commercial Integrity Court shall have jurisdiction over all matters of business and consumer commercial law within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie including: disputes arising under Article XIX-A between consumers and sellers of digital goods and licensed service products; consumer fraud claims against registered businesses; business registration disputes with the Registry Branch of the Customs Authority; anti-monopoly enforcement cases referred under Article XV Section 8; interstate commercial disputes between businesses operating across member state boundaries; corporate dissolution disputes; mass layoff justification appeals where the matter involves federal commercial law questions; public enterprise commercial disputes; foreign ownership violation proceedings; and all other matters of federal commercial law established by this Constitution or by law. The Commercial Integrity Court shall serve as the primary federal judicial forum for all commercial matters. State business division courts established under Article XXI Section 3 shall retain jurisdiction over purely local commercial matters. Where a commercial matter crosses state lines or involves federal law the Commercial Integrity Court shall have primary jurisdiction.

Section 3 — Structure and Scale. The Commercial Integrity Court shall operate on a tiered basis reflecting the scale and complexity of commercial matters across the commonwealth. Tier One — State Commercial Panels: each member state shall maintain a minimum of twenty and a maximum of thirty Commercial Integrity Court judges operating at the state level. State Commercial Panel judges shall handle standard commercial disputes, consumer claims, digital goods violations, and licensed service product disputes arising within their member state. Most commercial matters shall begin and conclude at this tier. Tier Two — Federal Commerce Circuit: panels of three Commercial Integrity Court judges shall handle interstate commercial disputes, appeals from State Commercial Panel decisions, complex multi-party commercial cases, and anti-monopoly referrals. Federal Commerce Circuit panels shall be drawn from judges across multiple member states to ensure no single state's judicial perspective dominates interstate proceedings. Tier Three — Chief Commerce Court: a small panel of the most senior Commercial Integrity Court judges shall serve as the Chief Commerce Court handling constitutional commercial questions, major anti-monopoly cases requiring Supreme Court referral preparation, and final appeals within the Commercial Integrity Court system before any matter may be escalated to the Supreme Court. The Chief Commerce Court shall establish internal procedures for the selection of its panel members from among the most senior serving judges of the Commercial Integrity Court.

Section 4 — Appointment of Judges. Commercial Integrity Court judges shall be appointed through the following process. State business division courts operating under Article XXI Section 3 shall identify and promote qualified candidates from among their serving business division judges who have demonstrated sustained expertise, sound judgment, and professional excellence in commercial matters. The promoting state court shall submit the candidate to the Registry Branch of the Customs Authority for registration and licensing as a Commercial

Integrity Court judge. The Registry Branch shall review the submission against minimum qualification standards established by law and shall register and license the candidate upon finding them qualified. No political appointment, executive nomination, or legislative confirmation is required or permitted for Commercial Integrity Court judge appointments. The appointment process is entirely professional in character, drawing from demonstrated performance in state commercial courts and confirmed through Registry Branch licensing. The Office of Civil Integrity shall certify that the appointment process has been followed correctly for each judge appointed to the Commercial Integrity Court. All appointments shall be published consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 5 — Tenure. Commercial Integrity Court judges shall serve for terms established by law subject to the removal provisions of Section 6. Upon completion of their term a judge may be reappointed through the same promotion and licensing process established in Section 4 provided they continue to meet all qualification requirements. A judge who leaves the Commercial Integrity Court for any reason other than term completion shall not be eligible for reappointment.

Section 6 — Removal. A Commercial Integrity Court judge may be removed from the Court through revocation of their Registry Branch license by the Registry Branch of the Customs Authority following a finding of judicial misconduct. The Registry Branch shall conduct misconduct proceedings consistent with the master framework established in Article XII Section 1. No judge may be removed for the substance of their legal judgments. Registry Branch license revocation constitutes removal from the Commercial Integrity Court effective immediately upon revocation. All removal proceedings shall remain private until a formal finding has been made consistent with Article XII Section 12. Where a judge believes their license was wrongfully revoked they may appeal the revocation directly to the Supreme Court within thirty days of revocation. The Supreme Court shall review the revocation on papers within forty five days and shall reinstate the judge where it finds the revocation was not supported by genuine misconduct findings.

Section 7 — Independence and Conflicts of Interest. No Commercial Integrity Court judge may hold any other public office, party membership, or commercial interest during their term of service. Judges shall be subject to the same conflict of interest standards as federal officeholders. No judge may preside over any matter in which they have a prior professional, financial, or personal relationship with any party. Where a conflict of interest is identified the matter shall be reassigned to the next available judge at the relevant tier. All conflict of interest disclosures shall be recorded and published consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 8 — Relationship to Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank shall provide economic data, financial analysis, and market condition assessments to the Commercial Integrity Court upon request in any matter where economic evidence is relevant to the judicial determination. The Bank shall designate a standing liaison office responsible for responding to Commercial Integrity Court requests within a period established by law. Bank managers providing economic data to the Commercial Integrity Court shall disclose any existing lending

relationship between the Federal Reserve Bank and any party to the proceedings before submitting their analysis. The Court shall weigh Bank contributions accordingly. The Bank may not direct, instruct, or influence the judicial determination of any Commercial Integrity Court matter beyond providing the economic data and analysis requested.

Section 9 — Relationship to Office of Civil Integrity. The Office of Civil Integrity shall certify all Commercial Integrity Court judge appointments as constitutionally compliant under Section 4. The OCI shall conduct periodic reviews of Commercial Integrity Court operations to ensure ongoing constitutional compliance. Where the OCI identifies systemic failures in Commercial Integrity Court operations it shall report its findings to the Supreme Court and the Legislature. The OCI shall have investigative jurisdiction over the Commercial Integrity Court consistent with its mandate established in Article XX Section 2. Individual rights violation claims against the Commercial Integrity Court may be brought directly before the Supreme Court consistent with Article V Section 8.

Section 10 — Relationship to Supreme Court. The Commercial Integrity Court is not a branch of the Supreme Court and does not operate under Supreme Court direction in its day-to-day functions. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction over Commercial Integrity Court matters only where a constitutional question is raised that cannot be resolved within the Commercial Integrity Court's own tier structure. The Chief Commerce Court shall identify and refer constitutional questions to the Supreme Court within a period established by law. The Supreme Court shall not hear commercial disputes that do not raise genuine constitutional questions; those matters shall be finally resolved within the Commercial Integrity Court tier structure.

Section 11 — Proceedings and Publication. All Commercial Integrity Court proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with procedural rules established by the Court itself consistent with the principles of due process established in Article IX Section 2. All rulings of the Commercial Integrity Court shall be published and made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI. The Commercial Integrity Court shall maintain a public register of all proceedings, rulings, and appeals within its system.

Section 12 — Transparency. The Commercial Integrity Court shall publish an annual report detailing all matters heard at each tier, rulings issued, appeals processed, judge appointments made, removal proceedings conducted, and the general state of commercial justice across the commonwealth. This report shall be made publicly available and presented to the Legislature and Supreme Court consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XX — The Office of Civil Integrity

Section 1 — Establishment. The Office of Civil Integrity is hereby established as an independent federal institution responsible for oversight, verification, and certification across all branches and institutions of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The Office shall operate independently

of the Presidential Council, the Legislature, the Supreme Court, and all other federal and state bodies. No branch of government may direct, instruct, or interfere with the conduct of the Office of Civil Integrity.

Section 2 — Mandate. The Office of Civil Integrity shall carry out the following functions across the commonwealth: certifying Presidential Council selections as constitutionally compliant under Article I; confirming state failure conditions prior to National Guard deployment under Article IV; overseeing and certifying the conduct and results of all federal elections under Article VI; administering and operating the government communications channel under Article VII; monitoring the financial health and conduct of public enterprises under Article XIX; verifying anti-monopoly findings prior to Supreme Court referral under Article XV; certifying the appointment of the Secretary of State under Article XIV; certifying that removal proceedings have been properly conducted under Article XII; monitoring annual state population figures under Article III Section 12; certifying the existence and constitutional compliance of all Bureau of Investigation branches and ministries upon their formation; certifying gubernatorial removal proceedings and authorizing caretaker governance deployments under Article III Section 6; certifying all Commercial Integrity Court judge appointments under Article XIX-B Section 4; and any additional verification, certification, or oversight function assigned to it by this Constitution or by law. The Office of Civil Integrity shall have explicit investigative jurisdiction over all independent federal institutions established by this Constitution, including but not limited to the Federal Reserve Bank, the Bureau of Environmental Standards, the Bureau of Food Quality, the Bureau of Investigation and all its branches and ministries, the Customs Authority, and the Commercial Integrity Court. This jurisdiction requires no additional confirmation from any branch and is self-executing upon reasonable grounds for investigation, where reasonable grounds are established by data submitted to or held by the Office of Civil Integrity or the Bureau of Investigation.

Section 3 — Composition. The Office of Civil Integrity shall consist of 200 members serving as paid professional civil servants. Members shall serve one term only, the length of which shall be established by law. No member may serve a second term under any circumstances. Upon completing their term, former members shall be eligible to seek any public office or serve on the board of any public enterprise provided they meet all other constitutional requirements for that office or position.

Section 4 — Founding. Upon the ratification of this Constitution, the initial 200 members of the Office of Civil Integrity shall be selected by a constitutional convention of member state governors convened for that purpose, consistent with Article V-A Section 5. This founding selection is a one-time exception to the internal hiring process established in Section 5 and shall not set a precedent for future appointments.

Section 5 — Internal Hiring. Following the founding selection, all subsequent members shall be hired through an internal hiring process administered by the Office of Civil Integrity itself. The Office shall establish and maintain transparent hiring standards, qualification criteria, and selection procedures. All hiring decisions shall be published and made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 6 — Removal. A member of the Office of Civil Integrity may be removed for misconduct by the Supreme Court. Where misconduct is alleged, the matter shall be referred to the Supreme Court for review. Removal proceedings shall remain private until a formal finding has been made. The Supreme Court shall have sole authority over removal and no other body may remove or suspend an OCI member.

Section 7 — Independence and Conflicts of Interest. No member of the Office of Civil Integrity may hold any other public office, party membership, or commercial interest during their term. Members shall be subject to the same conflict of interest standards as federal officeholders. No member may participate in any OCI function that directly concerns a body or institution with which they have a prior professional relationship. No OCI member assigned to caretaker governance of a compromised state administration under Article III Section 6 may simultaneously participate in any OCI investigation or certification function relating to that state for the duration of their caretaker assignment. The pool of members available for caretaker deployment shall be maintained separately from the pool conducting active investigations and certifications so that caretaker duties do not compromise the Office's oversight functions.

Section 8 — Investigations. The Office of Civil Integrity may conduct investigations into any federal or state institution, officeholder, or public enterprise where it has reasonable grounds to believe a constitutional obligation is not being met. The Office may compel the production of documents, records, and testimony in furtherance of any investigation. Failure to comply with an OCI compulsion order shall constitute a federal offense and shall be referred to the Bureau of Investigation for enforcement. Findings of the Office shall be published and reported to the relevant branch or institution and, where appropriate, to the Legislature and Supreme Court.

Section 8A — Cross-Institutional Investigations. Where an investigation involves alleged misconduct spanning more than one federal institution, or involves both a federal officeholder and the leadership of an independent federal body simultaneously, the Office of Civil Integrity shall serve as the lead coordinating authority. The Bureau of Investigation shall provide investigative support to the OCI in all cross-institutional matters. The two bodies shall establish a joint protocol for the conduct of such investigations, to be published and made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI. Neither body may obstruct, delay, or withhold evidence from the other in the conduct of a cross-institutional investigation. Findings shall be reported jointly to the Supreme Court, which shall determine the appropriate removal and criminal proceedings for each party under their respective processes.

Section 9 — Internal Oversight. Where misconduct is suspected within the Office of Civil Integrity itself, any member or external party may refer the matter directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall investigate and determine whether removal or other remedy is warranted. No OCI member may participate in any matter concerning their own conduct or the conduct of a colleague under investigation.

Section 10 — OCI Response Times. The Office of Civil Integrity shall complete all certifications within timeframes established by law. No certification process shall be permitted to delay the assumption of office, the deployment of the National Guard, or any other time-sensitive

constitutional function beyond the periods established by law. Failure to act within established timeframes shall be reported to the Supreme Court which may issue a compulsion order requiring the OCI to act within a further defined period.

Section 11 — Transparency. The Office of Civil Integrity shall publish an annual report covering all certifications issued, investigations conducted, findings made, and the general state of constitutional compliance across the commonwealth. This report shall be made publicly available and presented to the Legislature and Supreme Court. The Office shall maintain a public register of all its activities consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XXI — State Courts

Section 1 — Establishment. Each member state shall maintain a three-tier court system responsible for the administration of justice within its territory. The structure and jurisdiction of each tier is established by this Article.

Section 2 — Tier One: Local Courts. Local Courts shall operate at the town or county level and shall handle minor civil and criminal matters as defined by law. Local Courts are the first point of judicial contact for most residents and shall be established in sufficient number to serve the population of their jurisdiction.

Section 3 — Tier Two: Divisional Courts. Divisional Courts shall handle more serious or specialized matters and shall be organized into at minimum four divisions: a Domestic Division handling family and household matters; a Business Division handling commercial and contractual disputes at the state level and serving as the promotion pathway for Commercial Integrity Court judges under Article XIX-B Section 4; a Criminal Division handling offenses including but not limited to flight from law enforcement and possession of prohibited substances; and an Environmental Division established under Article XXII. Additional divisions may be established by state law as needed.

Section 4 — Tier Three: State Supreme Court. Each member state shall maintain a State Supreme Court as the highest judicial authority within its territory. The State Supreme Court shall hear appeals from Divisional Courts and shall be the final state-level authority on matters not escalated to the federal Supreme Court.

Section 5 — Sentencing Limit. No state court at any tier may impose a sentence exceeding fifty years. This cap applies exclusively to state court proceedings. Federal sentencing limits shall be established by law and are not bound by this cap. No member state shall possess the power to impose capital punishment under any circumstance. This limitation applies regardless of the severity of the offense.

Section 6 — Elevation to Federal Jurisdiction. A State Supreme Court judge who determines that a case warrants federal attention may request the attendance of a member of the Office of Civil Integrity. Upon such request, the requesting judge shall step down from the bench for the

duration of that case and shall argue before the attending OCI member in favor of elevation. The OCI member shall preside over the elevation hearing in the judge's place. The elevation hearing must be completed within fourteen days of the OCI member's arrival. If no decision is reached within fourteen days the matter defaults to the state court and the original judge shall resume the bench. A judge may request elevation only once per case; where elevation is rejected no further elevation request may be made for that case under any circumstance. Where the OCI member rejects elevation, the original judge shall resume the bench and shall formally decide the matter, including sentencing, under their ordinary authority and subject to the fifty year limitation established in Section 5. Where the defendant believes elevation was wrongly rejected, they may appeal directly to the Supreme Court within seven days of rejection. The Supreme Court shall review the rejection on papers alone without a full hearing and shall issue a ruling within fourteen days. If the Supreme Court overturns the rejection the accused shall be transported to the federal capital and shall receive a full retrial before a justice of the Supreme Court using the most current evidence available. The state-level proceedings shall not bind or limit the federal retrial in any respect. Where the OCI member approves elevation the same retrial process applies.

Section 7 — State Judicial Commission. Each member state shall establish a State Judicial Commission responsible for the selection of judges at all three tiers. The Commission shall operate independently of the Governor, the state legislature, and any political party. Judicial appointments shall be made on the basis of qualification, experience, and professional standing as established by state law. The Commission shall maintain a transparent selection process and shall publish its hiring standards and decisions consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 8 — Judicial Independence. No state judge may be removed, reassigned, or disciplined for the content of any ruling. Judges may be removed only for misconduct as established by state law, subject to review by the State Judicial Commission. A judge facing removal shall have the right to a hearing before the Commission prior to any final decision.

Section 9 — Federal Jurisdiction. Cases involving violations of federal law, constitutional rights, or matters expressly reserved to the Supreme Court under this Constitution may be brought directly before the federal Supreme Court without exhausting state-level proceedings, where the nature of the claim requires it. The definition of federal crimes and the boundary between federal and state criminal jurisdiction shall follow the federal model established by law under Article XXIV Section 2. All other matters shall proceed through the state court system established by this Article.

Article XXII — Environment

Section 1 — The Bureau of Environmental Standards. The Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall establish the Bureau of Environmental Standards as a standalone federal institution responsible for the protection, regulation, and enforcement of environmental law across the

commonwealth. The Bureau shall operate independently of the Presidential Council, the Legislature, and the Supreme Court in its day-to-day enforcement functions, subject to the oversight provisions established in this Article.

Section 2 — Leadership and Structure. The Bureau of Environmental Standards shall be led by a Headmaster appointed through internal nomination from a qualified candidate pool established by law, certified by the Office of Civil Integrity, and confirmed by the Supreme Court before taking office. The internal structure of the Bureau shall consist of a Vice Master, a Chief Enforcer, and a Secretary. The Vice Master and Chief Enforcer shall be appointed by the Headmaster subject to OCI certification. The Secretary shall serve as the Bureau's external information officer, responsible for receiving, processing, and relaying intelligence, reports, and communications from outside the Bureau to the Investigation Department. The Secretary holds no enforcement or investigative authority. The Investigation Department shall operate under the joint direction of the Chief Enforcer and the Secretary. Removal of the Headmaster shall follow Article XII Section 9. Removal of subordinate officers shall be at the Headmaster's discretion subject to OCI review.

Section 3 — Federal Environmental Standards. The Bureau shall establish binding environmental standards applying uniformly across all member states, including but not limited to limits on pollution, emissions, waste disposal, and the protection of natural resources. No member state may adopt environmental standards below those established by the Bureau. Member states may exceed federal standards where they choose to do so.

Section 4 — Protected Land and National Parks. The Bureau shall maintain a federal register of protected land, including conservation areas, wilderness, and critical habitat, where development, extraction, or commercial use is prohibited or restricted by law. Land entered onto the protected register shall not be subject to the federal land acquisition provisions of Article III Section 8 for commercial or developmental purposes. The criteria for protected status and the process for designation shall be established by law. The Bureau shall establish, manage, and maintain a system of national parks and nature reserves for the purposes of conservation, public access, and the preservation of natural and ecological heritage. The Bureau shall have direct administrative authority over all designated national parks and reserves, including the regulation of public access, permitted activities, and resource use within their boundaries. Member states may propose land within their territory for designation as a national park or reserve, subject to Bureau approval and the criteria established by law.

Section 5 — Zone Approval Authority. The Bureau of Environmental Standards shall have authority to approve or reject proposed residential zone locations submitted by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. The Bureau shall maintain three members permanently assigned to zone approval requests as a dedicated function distinct from the Bureau's general enforcement mandate. These members shall be appointed through the Bureau's internal processes subject to OCI certification. Upon receipt of a zone location proposal from the Ministry, the assigned members shall issue an approval or rejection within two days. Silence within two days shall constitute rejection. A rejected proposal may not be appealed to any other body; the Ministry shall submit an alternative location. Approvals shall be granted where the

proposed location does not conflict with protected land designations, does not threaten critical habitat or conservation areas, meets minimum environmental suitability standards established by the Bureau, and does not present an unreasonable flood, environmental disaster, or infrastructure failure risk to the proposed zone population. All zone approval decisions shall be published consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 6 — Investigative Authority and Detention. The Bureau of Environmental Standards shall have the authority to issue warrants permitting the detention of any person suspected of violating federal environmental law for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours, for the purpose of investigation. Upon the conclusion of the seventy-two hour period, the Bureau shall hand the matter to state police. Where the Bureau's investigation does not produce sufficient grounds for charges, the suspect shall be released without further detention. Where sufficient grounds exist, the suspect shall be formally charged and proceed through the relevant state court.

Section 7 — Judicial Routing. Environmental violations shall be prosecuted at the state level. Minor violations shall proceed through the Criminal Division established under Article XXI Section 3. Violations involving severe or large-scale environmental damage shall proceed through the dedicated Environmental Division established within Tier Two of the state court system under Article XXI. The threshold distinguishing minor from severe environmental violations shall be established by law and reviewed periodically.

Section 8 — Shared Jurisdiction with the Bureau of Food Quality. The Bureau of Environmental Standards and the Bureau of Food Quality shall exercise shared jurisdiction over matters that fall within both institutions' mandates. The primary zone of shared jurisdiction is agricultural land use — where farming occurs on or near protected land or affects protected ecosystems, both institutions must agree on applicable standards and enforcement actions. Neither institution may issue a standard or take an enforcement action in the shared jurisdiction zone without the agreement of the other. Where the two institutions cannot reach agreement on a shared jurisdiction matter, the Office of Civil Integrity shall serve as the resolution authority. The OCI shall issue a binding determination within a defined period established by law. Neither institution may block the other's standards or enforcement pending OCI resolution. All shared jurisdiction standards and OCI resolutions shall be published consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 9 — Disaster Response. In the event of an environmental disaster, all available federal and state resources shall be mobilized to respond, including the National Guard, public enterprises, state authorities, and the Office of Civil Integrity in a coordinating capacity. The Presidential Council shall direct the overall federal response. A formal environmental disaster declaration may be issued by the Presidential Council and shall trigger the mobilization provisions of this section. Such declarations shall be subject to the same emergency review principles established elsewhere in this Constitution.

Section 10 — Enforcement Limits. The Bureau of Environmental Standards shall not possess prosecutorial or sentencing authority. Its powers are limited to investigation, detention as

established in Section 6, zone approval as established in Section 5, and the issuance of binding environmental standards. All prosecution and adjudication shall occur within the state court system established under Article XXI.

Section 11 — Transparency. The Bureau shall publish an annual report detailing environmental conditions across the commonwealth, enforcement actions taken, zone approval decisions made, and the status of protected lands. This report shall be made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XXIII — Technology, Privacy, and Artificial Intelligence

Section 1 — Data Rights. Every person shall have the right to access, correct, and request the deletion of personal data held by any federal or state government body, subject to limitations established by law for matters of national security, ongoing investigation, or public record requirements. Government bodies collecting personal data shall disclose the purpose of collection and the duration for which the data shall be retained.

Section 2 — Government Surveillance. In addition to the protections established under Article IX Section 6, no federal or state authority may employ mass surveillance technology, including bulk data collection, facial recognition, or location tracking, against the general population without a specific warrant issued upon demonstrated cause for each individual subject. Blanket technological surveillance of the population is prohibited regardless of the technology employed. Member states shall be bound by the same surveillance standards established under this section and may not adopt separate or lesser protections. Where a matter is formally designated as a national security concern by the Presidential Council, the federal government may conduct communications interception, including the tapping of telephone and digital communications, without the individual warrant requirement otherwise established in this section. National security surveillance shall be subject to review by the Office of Civil Integrity and shall be reported, in aggregate and without compromising active investigations, to the Legislature on a periodic basis established by law.

Section 2A — Private and Commercial Surveillance. No private person, company, or organization may conduct surveillance of any individual beyond the use of cameras on property they own or lawfully occupy. Digital tracking of any kind — including but not limited to cookies, application usage tracking, behavioral analytics, location tracking, or the collection and sale of personal data for tracking purposes — is constitutionally prohibited as a violation of the right to privacy established in Article IX Section 6. This prohibition applies equally to domestic and foreign companies operating within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. Violations of this section shall be treated with the same severity as stalking under applicable criminal law and shall be prosecuted accordingly.

Section 3 — Human Decision-Making. No artificial intelligence, automated system, or algorithmic process shall serve as the final decision-maker in any matter affecting a person's

liberty, rights, benefits, employment, or civic status. Artificial intelligence and automated systems may be used to assist, inform, or support human decision-makers, but the final determination in any such matter shall always be made by a natural person who may be held accountable for that decision.

Section 4 — Criminal Justice. No artificial intelligence or automated system shall determine guilt, innocence, or sentencing in any criminal matter. Such systems may be used as investigative or analytical tools by judges, prosecutors, the Bureau of Environmental Standards, the Bureau of Investigation, or any other federal or state authority, provided the final ruling and sentencing remain the sole responsibility of the presiding judge or justice established under Articles V and XXI.

Section 5 — Disclosure. Every person has the right to know when they are interacting with an artificial intelligence or automated system in any government service or proceeding, and the right to request interaction with a natural person instead where reasonably available.

Section 6 — Legal Status. No artificial intelligence or automated system shall be recognized as a person under this Constitution. Such systems shall possess no rights, no standing before any court, and no capacity to hold office, vote, or exercise any function reserved to natural persons under this Constitution.

Section 7 — Accountability. Where a decision is made with the assistance of artificial intelligence or an automated system and is later found to be unlawful, discriminatory, or in violation of any right established by this Constitution, responsibility shall rest with the human decision-maker and the government body that deployed the system, not with the system itself.

Article XXIV — The Bureau of Investigation

Section 1 — Establishment. The Bureau of Investigation is hereby established as an independent federal institution responsible for criminal investigation, intelligence gathering, the collection and publication of national crime statistics, and the oversight and administration of its constituent branches and ministries across the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The Bureau shall operate independently of the Presidential Council and the Legislature and shall answer to the Supreme Court.

Section 2 — Mandate. The Bureau of Investigation shall carry out the following functions: collection, verification, and publication of annual crime rate data for all member states; investigation of federal crimes; investigation of crimes crossing state lines; domestic intelligence and counterterrorism; oversight of state police compliance with federal standards; funding, intelligence support, and administrative oversight of all Bureau branches and ministries through a shared central database accessible to all branches; and any additional investigative function assigned to it by law. The Bureau's published annual crime rate figures shall serve as the sole official basis for National Guard automatic activation under Article IV Section 4. Federal criminal jurisdiction shall follow the federal model established by law, consistent with established

principles governing offenses that cross state lines, involve interstate commerce, target federal institutions or officials, violate rights guaranteed by this Constitution, constitute treason under Article XXV, or are designated as federal offenses by the legislature. All other criminal matters default to state jurisdiction.

Section 3 — Warrant Authority. The Bureau of Investigation may issue warrants for the detention, search, or seizure of persons or property in connection with federal criminal investigations. All warrants issued by the Bureau shall be executed by the Bureau's own enforcement capacity through the Ministry of Federal Law Enforcement, by state police, or by a combination of both as circumstances require. The Bureau shall have direct enforcement authority through the Ministry of Federal Law Enforcement as established in Section 8D. In cases where state police are compromised, uncooperative, or unavailable and Ministry of Federal Law Enforcement capacity is insufficient, the Bureau may escalate to the Presidential Council to request National Guard assistance in executing a warrant.

Section 4 — Leadership Appointment. The leadership of the Bureau of Investigation shall be nominated internally from a pool of qualified candidates established by law. Nominees shall be certified by the Office of Civil Integrity as meeting independence and conflict of interest requirements. Nominees shall be confirmed by the Supreme Court before taking office. No sitting or former member of the Presidential Council, Legislature, or Supreme Court may serve in a leadership capacity within the Bureau.

Section 5 — Removal. Bureau of Investigation leadership may be removed by the Supreme Court following an OCI-verified finding of misconduct, consistent with Article XII Section 8. No other body may remove Bureau leadership.

Section 6 — Crime Rate Data Integrity. No state authority may alter, withhold, misrepresent, or interfere with data submitted to the Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of crime rate calculation. Deliberate interference with Bureau data collection shall constitute a federal offense. The Bureau shall establish and publish its data collection methodology and shall update it periodically to reflect best practices in crime statistics.

Section 7 — Coordination with OCI. The Bureau of Investigation shall provide investigative support to the Office of Civil Integrity in all cross-institutional investigations as established in Article XX Section 8A. The Bureau and the OCI shall establish and maintain a joint protocol for coordinated investigations, to be published and made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 8 — Branch and Ministry Structure. The Bureau of Investigation shall maintain the following permanent branches and ministries operating under its authority and funded through its budget. Each branch and ministry shall be certified by the Office of Civil Integrity upon formation as constitutionally compliant before commencing operations. The Bureau's leadership shall have authority to appoint branch and ministry heads internally, subject to OCI certification of each appointment. All branches and ministries share access to the Bureau's central database and report upward to Bureau leadership.

Section 8A — Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. The Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement, referred to throughout this Constitution as MIB, is hereby established as a branch of the Bureau of Investigation responsible for all immigration processing, border enforcement, zone administration, and zone policing across the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The full mandate, pipeline, zone framework, and enforcement authority of MIB is established in Article XXVII. MIB officers shall meet the same nationally standardized training, conduct, and structure requirements established for state police under Article III Section 3, and shall additionally carry federal law enforcement authority enabling them to operate across all member states without jurisdictional limitation. MIB shall have full autonomous detention authority within the immigration pipeline and within designated zones without requiring state police intermediaries. Within designated zones MIB shall serve as the sole policing authority with full jurisdiction over all offenses committed within zone boundaries. Where an offense committed inside a zone involves federal criminal matters beyond immigration law, MIB shall coordinate with Bureau of Investigation leadership and the Ministry of Federal Law Enforcement as appropriate. Outside designated zones, MIB's jurisdiction is limited to immigration matters and the processing of unknown individuals contacted by state police through the mandatory referral system established in Article XXVII.

Section 8B — Ministry of Federal Law Enforcement. The Ministry of Federal Law Enforcement, referred to as MFLE, is hereby established as the Bureau of Investigation's direct tactical enforcement unit responsible for executing complex, high-risk, and sensitive federal law enforcement operations that exceed the capacity or appropriate scope of state police. MFLE is not a semi-autonomous ministry with independent operational authority. It is a direct enforcement arm of the Bureau of Investigation, deployed exclusively at the direction of Bureau leadership. MFLE shall have no authority to initiate operations independently. MFLE's mandate includes the execution of federal raid operations against organized crime, cartels, and other high-threat targets; the conduct of authorized domestic intelligence operations within the constitutional limits established in Article XXIII; and the provision of tactical support to Bureau investigations where standard warrant execution methods are insufficient. All MFLE intelligence operations shall be authorized by Bureau leadership before commencement. Intelligence gathered by MFLE shall be entered into the central database and reported to Bureau leadership. Where intelligence has foreign dimensions, Bureau leadership shall coordinate with the Secretary of State through established channels. MFLE shall not develop foreign operational capacity; all cross-border intelligence matters shall be handled through the Bureau's coordination with the Secretary of State. MFLE officers shall meet the same nationally standardized law enforcement training and conduct standards established under Article III Section 3 and shall carry federal enforcement authority across all member states.

Section 8C — Ministry of Witness Protection. The Ministry of Witness Protection, referred to as MWP, is hereby established as a branch of the Bureau of Investigation responsible for the protection of witnesses in federal criminal proceedings including treason trials, organized crime prosecutions, cartel cases, and cross-state criminal matters where witness safety cannot be reliably guaranteed by state police. Entry of a witness into the federal protection program shall require joint authorization from Bureau of Investigation leadership and the presiding court in the relevant proceeding. Neither may authorize entry unilaterally. Upon entry into the program, the

MWP shall have full constitutional authority to relocate the witness across state lines, issue temporary alternate documentation, and suspend the witness's records in the central database for the duration of protection so that their location and identity cannot be traced through official channels. No state authority, federal institution, or court other than the authorizing court may demand access to a protected witness's location or current identity during the protection period. Protection shall continue until Bureau of Investigation leadership and the presiding court jointly determine that the threat to the witness has sufficiently subsided to permit safe return to ordinary life. Protection shall not terminate automatically upon conclusion of the relevant proceedings where the threat persists. Where a zone resident or refugee enters witness protection, their zone assignment shall be temporarily suspended for the duration of protection. MIB shall be notified that the individual is under federal protection without being given location details. Zone assignment shall be reinstated upon conclusion of protection. Where a protected witness voluntarily compromises their own protection by disclosing their location, identity, or protected status to unauthorized parties, or by absconding from the program without authorization, their protection shall be forfeited immediately with no possibility of reinstatement. Any attempt by any person or organization to identify, locate, intimidate, harm, or interfere with a protected witness shall constitute a federal offense investigated directly by MFLE. Where MFLE determines that active threat neutralization is necessary to secure witness safety, it shall act at Bureau leadership's direction. The MWP and MFLE shall maintain a standing coordination protocol for witness threat response published consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Section 8D — Ministry of Offenders. The Ministry of Offenders is hereby established as a branch of the Bureau of Investigation responsible for maintaining three permanent federal registries: the Sex Offender Registry, the Animal Abuse Registry, and the Criminal Offender Registry. The Sex Offender Registry shall be publicly accessible. It shall contain the records of all persons convicted of sexual offenses within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The Animal Abuse Registry shall be publicly accessible. It shall contain the records of all persons convicted of animal abuse or cruelty offenses within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The Criminal Offender Registry shall be accessible to law enforcement only, including the Bureau of Investigation, all Bureau branches and ministries, state police, and the courts. It shall not be publicly accessible. It shall contain the records of all persons convicted of criminal offenses within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. All three registries are lifetime registries. No record shall be removed, expunged, or modified following a valid conviction regardless of time elapsed, rehabilitation demonstrated, or change in circumstance. Registry listing shall occur automatically upon conviction without requiring a separate judicial order. The Ministry shall update all registries within a defined period following conviction as established by law. All three registries shall be integrated into the Bureau's central database and accessible to MIB for mandatory checking during the immigration pipeline. A positive result on the Sex Offender Registry or Animal Abuse Registry during pipeline processing shall result in immediate deportation through the criminal ties track established in Article XXVII. A positive result on the Criminal Offender Registry shall trigger BOI evaluation of the nature of the offense and may result in deportation or prosecution as appropriate. The Animal Abuse Registry shall be accessible to the Registry Branch of the Customs Authority for mandatory checking prior to

approval of any business license in sectors involving the handling, care, or use of animals consistent with Article XIX Section 2.

Section 9 — Transparency. The Bureau of Investigation shall publish annual reports on crime statistics, federal investigations conducted, branch and ministry activities, and the state of law enforcement compliance across the commonwealth. These reports shall be made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XXV — Bureau of Food Quality

Section 1 — Establishment. The Bureau of Food Quality is hereby established as an independent federal institution responsible for regulating and maintaining the safety, quality, and integrity of the food supply across the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie from agricultural production through processing, distribution, and sale. The Bureau shall operate independently of the Presidential Council, the Legislature, and all other federal bodies in its day-to-day regulatory and enforcement functions, subject to the oversight provisions established in this Article.

Section 2 — Leadership and Appointment. The Bureau of Food Quality shall be led by a Director appointed through internal nomination from a qualified candidate pool established by law, certified by the Office of Civil Integrity, and confirmed by the Supreme Court before taking office. Removal of the Director shall follow Article XII Section 10. All senior appointments within the Bureau shall be subject to OCI certification.

Section 3 — Mandate. The Bureau of Food Quality shall regulate the full food supply chain across the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie including: agricultural production standards covering farming practices, pesticide approval and limits, soil and water safety standards for agricultural use, and animal welfare in food production; food processing and manufacturing standards covering permitted additives and preservatives, contamination prevention, and facility inspection and certification; labeling requirements covering mandatory ingredient disclosure, nutritional information, allergen warnings, and country of origin labeling; and import food standards ensuring that all food entering through the Customs Authority meets Bureau standards before clearing customs. The Bureau shall coordinate with the Customs Authority Revenue Branch on import food inspection. No food product failing to meet Bureau standards may be admitted to the commonwealth.

Section 4 — Ministry of Food Safety and Processing. The Bureau of Food Quality shall maintain a Ministry of Food Safety and Processing responsible for processed foods, food additives and preservatives, contamination and pathogen standards, facility inspection and certification, consumer labeling requirements, allergen disclosure standards, and import food quality verification. This ministry shall carry out functions equivalent to those of a dedicated food safety regulatory body and shall be the primary point of contact for food processing businesses operating within the commonwealth.

Section 5 — Ministry of Agricultural Standards. The Bureau of Food Quality shall maintain a Ministry of Agricultural Standards responsible for farming practices and agricultural methods, pesticide and chemical approval and limits, soil health and agricultural water safety, animal welfare standards in food production, and meat and poultry processing standards. This ministry shall carry out functions equivalent to those of a dedicated agricultural regulatory body and shall be the primary point of contact for farming operations and agricultural businesses within the commonwealth.

Section 6 — Shared Jurisdiction with BES. The Bureau of Food Quality shall exercise shared jurisdiction with the Bureau of Environmental Standards over matters falling within both institutions' mandates, as established in Article XXII Section 8. Where farming occurs on or near protected land or affects protected ecosystems, both institutions must agree on applicable standards and enforcement actions before either may act. Where the two institutions cannot reach agreement, the Office of Civil Integrity shall serve as the resolution authority consistent with Article XXII Section 8.

Section 7 — Enforcement Authority. The Bureau of Food Quality shall have authority to inspect any food production, processing, or distribution facility operating within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The Bureau may issue compliance orders, recall orders, and facility suspension orders. Where a facility fails to comply with a Bureau order, the Bureau shall refer the matter to the Bureau of Investigation for enforcement and to the relevant state court for prosecution. The Bureau of Food Quality shall not possess independent arrest or detention authority. All prosecution and adjudication of food quality violations shall occur within the state court system established under Article XXI.

Section 8 — Transparency. The Bureau of Food Quality shall publish annual reports on the state of the food supply across the commonwealth, inspection findings, recall actions taken, and the status of import food compliance. These reports shall be made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XXVI — Treason and Civil Order

Section 1 — Definition of Treason. Treason against the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie is defined as any of the following acts committed by any person within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth: taking up arms against the commonwealth or its lawful government; actively aiding a foreign power against the interests of the commonwealth; coordinating the violent overthrow of constitutional government; deliberate sabotage of critical federal infrastructure in service of an anti-constitutional goal.

Section 2 — Civil Disorder. Rioting is defined as violent protest and carries no constitutional protection under Article VIII Section 3. The transition from protected assembly to riot occurs at the point of violence, including property destruction, physical harm to persons, or armed intimidation. Once an assembly becomes a riot all assembly protections are lost and state

authorities may disperse without burden of justification. Participation in a riot shall be a criminal offense under federal law.

Section 3 — Explicit Exclusions. The following shall not constitute treason or civil disorder under this Article regardless of how radical, provocative, or objectionable their content: political opposition to the government; criticism of any branch, institution, or officeholder; peaceful protest conducted through lawful channels; and advocacy for constitutional change through the amendment process established in Article XIII.

Section 4 — Jurisdiction. All treason charges shall proceed immediately and directly to federal court. No state court involvement, elevation process, or OCI hearing is required or permitted for treason charges. The Supreme Court shall preside over all treason trials.

Section 5 — Sentencing. The Supreme Court shall determine the appropriate sentence for treason from the following spectrum: Level 1 — property seizure, assets used in or gained through treasonous activity are confiscated by the federal government; Level 2 — total expulsion, the convicted person is permanently expelled from the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie and stripped of citizenship with no right of return under any status; Level 3 — execution, reserved for the most severe cases including armed insurrection, aiding a foreign power during wartime, or coordinated infrastructure sabotage causing mass casualties. The presiding Supreme Court justice shall determine the appropriate level based on the severity and circumstances of the offense.

Section 6 — Execution Confirmation. A sentence of execution shall require confirmation by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in addition to the ruling of the presiding justice. No sentence of execution may be carried out without this dual confirmation. Where the presiding justice and the Chief Justice are the same person, a second senior justice shall provide the confirmation.

Section 7 — Finality. Treason convictions handed down by the Supreme Court are final. No appeal mechanism exists for treason convictions. The Supreme Court is the final and absolute authority in treason matters. The joint appeal mechanism established in Article XXIX shall not be available for treason convictions.

Article XXVII — Immigration and Border Framework

Section 1 — Nature of Immigration. Immigration into the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie is a privilege and a managed program with defined limits, not an unconditional right. Entry into the commonwealth is governed exclusively by the pipeline established in this Article. No person may claim civic status within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie except through the processes established here and in Article X. The Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement, operating as a branch of the Bureau of Investigation under Article XXIV Section 8A, shall administer the full immigration framework established by this Article.

Section 2 — The Entry Pipeline. Every person seeking entry into the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie shall pass through the following pipeline administered by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. No person may bypass this pipeline. Any person found within the borders of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie who has not passed through this pipeline and holds no valid civic status shall be treated as an undocumented individual subject to the provisions of Section 10.

Section 3 — Track One: Unknown Individual. Where a person presents at the border and the Ministry has no record of them in the central database and cannot obtain records from their country of origin within the processing period, the following process shall apply. The individual shall be detained, searched, and held for a period of fourteen days for monitoring and background investigation. During this period the Ministry shall contact the individual's country of origin to request all available government files, criminal records, and identifying documentation. If after fourteen days of monitoring no concerning information has emerged and no criminal or organizational ties have been identified, the individual shall be transferred to temporary refugee status for a further period of seven days of additional monitoring. During the seven day period the individual shall be issued standard processing dress, provided with a dictionary in their native language and in the primary language of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie, and shall begin preparatory study of FCC law and civic norms. At the conclusion of the seven day period, provided no concerns have emerged, the individual shall proceed to the assessment process established in Section 5.

Section 4 — Track Two: Known Individual. Where a person presents at the border and the Ministry identifies them in the central database or through records obtained from their country of origin, the following tracks shall apply. Where the individual has a clean record with no criminal convictions and no organizational ties to criminal bodies, they shall be granted resident status directly without passing through the fourteen day monitoring period. Where the individual has a record showing criminal convictions or confirmed ties to any criminal organization of any kind, they shall be detained and handed to the Bureau of Investigation for prosecution through the federal criminal framework. A positive result on the Sex Offender Registry or Animal Abuse Registry maintained by the Ministry of Offenders shall result in immediate deportation without further process. A positive result on the Criminal Offender Registry shall trigger Bureau of Investigation evaluation of the nature of the offense before a determination is made.

Section 5 — Assessment Process. Every individual completing the Track One pipeline and proceeding to assessment shall complete the following process before resident status may be granted. Before sitting the civics examination the individual shall take a formal oath in which they declare that they understand their location within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie, that they commit to respecting the laws and civic norms of the commonwealth, and that they agree to conduct all cultural practices privately and not in conflict with FCC law. This oath is a binding constitutional obligation upon all who take it and its terms are enforceable as established in Article X Section 7. The individual shall then sit a civics examination testing their understanding of FCC law and civic norms. The examination shall be administered in the primary language of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The individual shall be provided with a dictionary to assist comprehension. A translated version of the examination in the

individual's native language shall be made available where genuine comprehension barriers exist and the individual cannot demonstrate sufficient understanding through the primary language version alone. A score of forty seven percent or above shall constitute a passing result. Where an individual scores below forty seven percent they shall be given three additional days of study before resitting the examination. There is no limit on the number of resits. An individual shall continue studying and resitting until a passing score is achieved or they voluntarily withdraw from the process. Upon achieving a passing score the individual shall be granted resident status.

Section 6 — Resident Status Grant. Upon completion of the assessment process under Section 5 or upon direct grant under Track Two, the individual shall be formally granted resident status consistent with Article X Section 4. The two year residency clock shall begin on the date of the formal status grant. Time spent in the pipeline prior to the grant shall not count toward the two year period. The individual shall be issued a blue slip containing their full name, zone address, civic status, and all relevant personal details. The blue slip shall simultaneously be registered in the central database maintained by the Bureau of Investigation and the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. The individual shall be assigned to a designated residential zone consistent with Article X Sections 3 and 4.

Section 7 — Designated Zones. Designated residential zones are physical geographic areas including towns, districts, or purpose-built facilities established to house refugee and resident populations. Zones shall be proposed by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement and approved by the Bureau of Environmental Standards through the zone approval process established in Article XXII Section 5. The Bureau of Environmental Standards shall have two days to approve or reject a proposed zone location. Silence within two days shall constitute rejection. A rejected proposal may not be appealed. The Ministry shall submit an alternative location. Zones shall be administered entirely by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement. The Ministry shall serve as the sole policing authority within zones with full jurisdiction over all offenses committed within zone boundaries consistent with Article XXIV Section 8A. Three members of the Bureau of Environmental Standards shall be permanently assigned to zone approval requests as a dedicated function. Residents and refugees shall share designated zones. The shared zone model is intentional — residents who have progressed further through the civic pipeline serve as a stabilizing presence for newly arrived refugees and model civic integration through daily coexistence.

Section 8 — Zone Healthcare. Healthcare for zone residents and refugees shall be administered directly by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement within designated zones. Zone healthcare shall meet the federal minimum standards established under Article XVII Section 5. Zone healthcare shall be funded through the Bureau of Investigation budget under the per capita framework established in Section 13. The Ministry shall maintain qualified medical professionals within each zone sufficient to provide basic healthcare, emergency care, essential treatment, and preventative care to the zone population. Where a zone resident or refugee requires medical treatment beyond the capacity of zone facilities, they shall be escorted to the nearest appropriate state hospital by a Ministry medical professional who shall accompany them for the duration of treatment and return them to the zone upon medical

clearance. The escorting medical professional shall serve as monitor and official witness for the duration of any external medical attendance.

Section 9 — Zone Education. Education for zone residents and refugees shall be delivered through the hybrid model established in Article XVIII Section 5A. The Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement shall establish and operate zone schools within designated zones covering grades one through six. Zone schools shall be staffed by qualified teachers hired directly by the Ministry meeting the federal minimum education standards established under Article XVIII Section 6. For grades seven and above, resident students shall attend state public schools outside the zone during permitted movement hours. For grades seven and above, refugee students shall attend state public schools under daily Ministry escort. The education ceiling for refugees remains grade ten under all circumstances regardless of delivery method.

Section 10 — Undocumented Individuals. Any person found within the borders of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie who cannot produce a valid blue slip, cannot be identified in the central database, and holds no recognized civic status shall be treated as an undocumented individual. Where state police or any federal officer encounters an undocumented individual, contact with the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement is mandatory and immediate. No discretion exists on the part of state police or any other officer as to whether to make that contact. Upon MIB arrival the individual shall be taken into Ministry custody. Where the individual has no record in the central database and no records can be obtained, they shall be immediately deported from the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. Deportation shall be to the individual's country of origin where possible. Where origin country deportation is not possible because the individual is stateless, their country of origin no longer functions as a recognizable government, or origin country will not accept return, the Bureau of Investigation shall take lead on determining the appropriate deportation destination in coordination with the Secretary of State who shall handle any necessary diplomatic arrangements for third country deportation. During the period while deportation destination is being determined the individual shall be held in state custody. An initial judicial review shall occur within seventy-two hours of detention confirming that the detention is lawful and that deportation proceedings are actively underway. No maximum hold ceiling applies beyond that initial review. The individual shall remain in state custody until deportation is executed. The absence of a maximum hold ceiling reflects the fact that the individual's presence in FCC custody results entirely from their own circumvention of the lawful entry process.

Section 11 — Oath Violations. Every person holding refugee or resident status has taken the cultural oath established in Section 5 as a condition of their presence in the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. Violation of that oath through public conduct conflicting with FCC law on cultural grounds shall be enforced by the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement consistent with Article X Section 7. The violation threshold framework is as follows. A first isolated violation shall be recorded as a warning on the individual's record. Two violations occurring on the same calendar day shall result in detention. A pattern of one violation per day occurring regularly shall result in detention. Repeated and sustained violations shall result in deportation. Deportation for oath violations shall follow the same origin country or BOI-coordinated destination framework established in Section 10. Cultural practices conducted

genuinely privately among known associates in private spaces within designated zones or private dwellings shall carry no enforcement consequence under this section.

Section 12 — Curfew and Movement Violations. Curfew and zone boundary violations by residents shall be enforced by the Ministry consistent with Article X Section 4A. A curfew violation shall result in four days detention. Repeated curfew violations shall result in revocation of movement privileges for fourteen days. All violations shall be recorded on the resident's temporary record. Unauthorized zone exit by a refugee shall result in immediate and permanent expulsion from the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie consistent with Article X Section 3A. No hearing or appeal process is available following unauthorized refugee zone exit.

Section 13 — Per Capita Zone Funding. The Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement shall be funded through the Bureau of Investigation budget. The base funding rate for zone administration shall be one thousand dollars per person per month at the time of this Constitution's ratification. This per capita rate is a constitutional floor and is designated as a foundational provision under Article XIII Section 3. No legislative action may reduce zone funding below this floor without meeting the four-fifths supermajority threshold required for foundational provision amendments. The per capita rate shall be adjusted annually by the Federal Reserve Bank alongside the minimum wage adjustment, published on the same seven day advance schedule established in Article XVI Section 2, so that the rate preserves its real value over time. Border processing infrastructure and fixed operational costs of the Ministry shall be funded separately through the Bureau of Investigation budget as a fixed allocation independent of zone population levels. The Federal Reserve Bank shall monitor the adequacy of BOI budget allocations to the Ministry through its existing institutional oversight mandate and shall advise the Presidential Council and Legislature where funding appears insufficient to meet the Ministry's constitutional obligations.

Section 14 — Death Inside Zones. Where a death occurs within a designated zone, the Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement shall secure the scene and notify the Bureau of Investigation immediately. The Ministry and the Bureau of Investigation shall jointly determine the classification of every zone death. No determination that a death is natural or non-suspicious may be made by the Ministry alone. Joint determination is required in every case without exception. Where the joint determination is that the death is natural, the Ministry medical professional shall certify the death, it shall be recorded in the central database, and the individual's country of origin shall be notified through the Secretary of State's office where appropriate. Where the joint determination is that the death is suspicious or violent, the Bureau of Investigation shall take investigative lead with Ministry support, and the case shall proceed through the relevant state court under Article XXI. Where the suspect in a zone death is a zone resident or refugee, they shall face the standard state court criminal process. Civic status shall not affect prosecution or sentencing. The state court shall apply ordinary law and the fifty year sentencing cap established in Article XXI Section 5.

Section 15 — Citizenship Pathway. Upon completion of two years of lawful resident status, a resident may apply for full citizenship consistent with Article X Section 4. Before citizenship is granted the applicant shall formally renounce all existing foreign citizenships. Upon renunciation

and satisfaction of all other citizenship criteria established by law, full citizenship shall be granted and all rights of full citizenship established in Article X Section 5 shall take effect immediately.

Section 16 — Zone Emergency Protocol. Where a designated zone's physical infrastructure is compromised by an environmental disaster, structural failure, or force majeure event, the following provisions shall activate automatically without requiring a Presidential Council declaration.

Zone boundary restrictions established under Article X Sections 3A and 4A are suspended for the duration of the emergency condition. Refugees and residents displaced through a compromised boundary shall not be classified as having made unauthorized zone exit. No deportation or expulsion proceeding may be initiated against any person displaced by force majeure zone boundary failure.

The Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall assume full operational authority within the affected zone immediately upon activation of this protocol. MIB shall retain custody of all zone persons throughout the emergency period and shall cooperate fully with BDP operational direction. The National Guard may be deployed within zone boundaries under BDP operational command without requiring separate activation.

This protocol shall deactivate automatically upon BDP certification that the emergency condition has resolved. All suspended provisions shall reinstate immediately upon deactivation. Zone persons shall be returned to their designated zone or equivalent replacement facility upon deactivation.

The Presidential Council shall be notified immediately upon protocol activation but notification is not a condition of activation.

All zone deaths occurring during an active Zone Emergency Protocol shall be investigated jointly by MIB and the Bureau of Investigation consistent with Section 14 regardless of the circumstances of the emergency.

All actions taken under this protocol shall be published in full consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI upon deactivation of the protocol.

Article XXVIII — Bureau of Disaster Preparedness

Section 1 — Establishment. The Bureau of Disaster Preparedness is hereby established as an independent federal institution operating under the Bureau of Environmental Standards responsible for the preparation, prevention, and pre-positioning of resources against all categories of disaster across the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie, including environmental disasters, infrastructure failures, public health emergencies, and man-made catastrophes. The Bureau of Disaster Preparedness is distinct from the disaster response provisions established in

Article XXII Section 9 and Article XVII Section 9, which govern the federal government's response after a disaster has occurred. The Bureau's mandate is entirely preparatory in peacetime and fully operational during declared disasters — it exists to ensure that when response mechanisms activate, the infrastructure, resources, protocols, and training necessary to act effectively are already in place, and to command their deployment when disaster strikes.

Section 2 — Leadership and Appointment. The Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall be led by a Director appointed through internal nomination from a qualified candidate pool established by law, certified by the Office of Civil Integrity, and confirmed by the Supreme Court before taking office. The Bureau of Disaster Preparedness follows the same leadership removal process as the Bureau of Environmental Standards established in Article XII Section 9. All senior appointments within the Bureau shall be subject to OCI certification.

Section 3 — Preparedness Mandate. The Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall carry out the following preparatory functions across the commonwealth during non-disaster periods: establishing and maintaining early warning systems for environmental, infrastructural, and public health threats; developing and publishing preparedness protocols for all member states covering evacuation, resource deployment, inter-institutional coordination, and public communication; pre-positioning emergency resources including supplies, equipment, and personnel across the commonwealth in locations determined by risk assessment; conducting regular preparedness exercises involving the National Guard, state authorities, public enterprises, and federal institutions to ensure coordinated response capacity; maintaining a national risk register identifying the commonwealth's highest priority disaster vulnerabilities and the preparedness measures in place to address each; coordinating with the Bureau of Environmental Standards on environmental threat preparedness; coordinating with the federal healthcare system on public health emergency preparedness consistent with Article XVII Section 9; and coordinating with the Presidential Council and Legislature to ensure that response frameworks are adequately funded and resourced before disasters occur.

Section 4 — Operational Authority During Declared Disasters. Upon activation of the Zone Emergency Protocol established in Article XXVII Section 16, or upon a formal environmental disaster declaration issued by the Presidential Council under Article XXII Section 9, or upon a formal public health emergency declaration under Article XVII Section 9, the Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall assume full operational command authority for the duration of the declared emergency. Full operational command authority includes the following powers exercisable without requiring separate Presidential Council authorization for each individual action: immediate deployment of all pre-positioned emergency resources to affected areas; direction of National Guard units assigned to disaster response operations; direction of MIB operations within affected zones consistent with MIB's custody obligations under Article XXVII; coordination of state authority resources across affected member states; establishment of temporary emergency facilities including medical, shelter, evacuation, and supply distribution infrastructure outside normal operational locations; and authorization of emergency movement of zone populations consistent with the Zone Emergency Protocol established in Article XXVII Section 16. The Presidential Council shall be notified immediately upon BDP assuming operational command and shall receive continuous updates throughout the emergency period. The

Presidential Council retains the authority to issue strategic direction to the BDP Director during an active emergency but may not countermand individual operational decisions made by the BDP Director in furtherance of the declared emergency response. The BDP Director shall report all significant operational decisions to the Presidential Council within twenty four hours of making them during an active emergency. Operational command authority shall revert to normal peacetime preparedness functions automatically upon BDP certification that the emergency condition has fully resolved.

Section 5 — Zone Emergency Specific Authority. Where the Zone Emergency Protocol established in Article XXVII Section 16 is activated, the Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall exercise its full operational command authority within the affected zone from the moment of protocol activation. BDP zone authority includes: immediate assessment of zone infrastructure damage and determination of evacuation necessity; authorization and direction of zone population evacuation to designated emergency shelter locations where the zone is uninhabitable; direction of National Guard deployment within zone boundaries for search, rescue, and security operations; direction of MIB in its custody and administrative functions throughout the emergency period; establishment and operation of temporary medical facilities for zone populations where zone healthcare infrastructure is compromised; coordination with state authorities for provision of emergency shelter outside zone boundaries where necessary; and certification of zone infrastructure restoration or replacement sufficient to permit safe return of zone populations upon resolution of the emergency. BDP zone authority under this section supersedes normal MIB administrative authority within zone boundaries for the duration of the protocol activation only. MIB retains full custody responsibility for zone persons throughout and shall execute BDP operational directions in furtherance of that custody. Upon deactivation of the Zone Emergency Protocol all BDP zone authority ceases immediately and MIB resumes full administrative authority.

Section 6 — Post-Disaster Review. Following the conclusion of any disaster response in which the Bureau of Disaster Preparedness exercised operational command authority, the Bureau shall conduct a mandatory preparedness and response review identifying what resources were pre-positioned and whether they were sufficient, what protocols were activated and whether they functioned as designed, what coordination failures occurred between institutions, what casualties or losses resulted from response gaps rather than the disaster itself, and what preparedness measures must be updated before the next event. All post-disaster reviews shall be published in full consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI within a period established by law following the conclusion of the emergency. Post-disaster reviews shall be submitted to the Legislature, the Presidential Council, and the Supreme Court simultaneously upon publication.

Section 7 — Relationship to BES. The Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall operate in close coordination with the Bureau of Environmental Standards given the significant overlap between environmental protection and disaster preparedness. The two institutions shall establish a joint preparedness protocol covering environmental disaster scenarios including but not limited to flooding, wildfire, toxic contamination, and ecological collapse. Where preparedness measures require environmental assessment or involve protected land, the Bureau of Environmental

Standards shall have final authority on those specific elements consistent with its mandate. The Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall otherwise retain independent authority over its preparedness and operational functions.

Section 8 — Member State Obligations. Every member state shall maintain a state-level disaster preparedness capacity consistent with the minimum standards established by the Bureau of Disaster Preparedness. States may exceed federal preparedness standards but may not fall below them. Each member state shall participate in federal preparedness exercises, submit annual preparedness reports to the Bureau, and maintain updated evacuation and response plans for their territory. The Bureau shall review state preparedness reports annually and shall flag deficiencies to the Office of Civil Integrity where a state's preparedness falls below the minimum standard.

Section 9 — Transparency. The Bureau of Disaster Preparedness shall publish an annual report detailing the state of federal and state disaster preparedness across the commonwealth, including the national risk register, resource pre-positioning status, exercise outcomes, post-disaster review findings, and any preparedness deficiencies identified. This report shall be made publicly available consistent with the Honest Governance Clause of Article XI.

Article XXIX — Conviction Review

Section 1 — Joint Appeal Mechanism. A person convicted of a criminal offense, or their legal representative, may file a joint appeal to both the Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Civil Integrity at any point following conviction. This mechanism exists to provide a non-political pathway for the review of convictions that may be unjust. No court involvement is required at any stage of this process. The joint appeal mechanism is not available for treason convictions, which are final under Article XXVI Section 7. The joint appeal mechanism is not a clemency or pardon mechanism. It is a structured review process with defined outcomes. No person, body, or institution may grant clemency or pardon within the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie. The joint appeal mechanism is the sole pathway for post-conviction review and its outcomes are the sole remedies available to convicted persons beyond ordinary judicial appeal. Where the mechanism results in release, that release is conditional and subject to enhanced consequences upon reoffending as established in Section 4. The absence of clemency is deliberate and permanent — this Constitution establishes accountability without mercy as its guiding principle, with the joint appeal mechanism providing structured relief only where both reviewing bodies independently conclude the conviction itself was unjust.

Section 2 — Review Process. Upon receipt of a joint appeal, the Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Civil Integrity shall each independently review the case on its merits. The two bodies shall not coordinate their reviews prior to reaching independent conclusions. Each body shall publish its finding to the other upon completion of its review. Neither body may share its preliminary or interim findings with any court, government body, or third party during the review process.

Section 3 — Outcomes. Where both the Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Civil Integrity independently find the conviction to be unjust, they shall jointly sign off on the release of the convicted person under probation conditions established under Section 4. No court involvement is required for this outcome. Where the two bodies reach different conclusions, the conviction shall stand and no further action shall be taken under this mechanism. Where both bodies independently uphold the conviction, the conviction shall stand.

Section 4 — Probation Conditions. A person released under probation pursuant to Section 3 shall be subject to conditions established jointly by the Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Civil Integrity at the time of release. The conditions shall be proportionate to the nature of the original offense. If the specific offense for which the person was originally convicted is repeated while on probation, the person shall be tried again under enhanced sentencing. The prior conviction and the probationary release shall both be treated as aggravating factors in any subsequent trial. There is no leniency available in a subsequent trial for a person who reoffends while on probationary release — the prior conviction, the finding of injustice, and the release itself shall all weigh against them. Probation conditions shall be published and made available to the released person in writing before release takes effect.

Section 5 — Single Use. The joint appeal mechanism may be used only once per convicted person. A person whose appeal results in a disagreement between the two reviewing bodies, or whose conviction is upheld by both, may not file a further appeal under this mechanism at any future time. This limitation applies permanently and regardless of any subsequent change in evidence or circumstance.

Section 6 — Double Jeopardy. No person who has been formally acquitted of an offense by any court of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie may be retried for that same offense under any circumstance. The joint appeal mechanism established in this Article may not be initiated by the state, the Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Civil Integrity, or any other federal or state authority against an acquitted person. A finding of acquittal is absolute and final. No new evidence, no change in circumstance, and no joint appeal filing by any party other than the defendant or their legal representative may reopen a case following acquittal.

Section 7 — State Exclusivity. This mechanism is available exclusively to defendants and their legal representatives. No government body, prosecuting authority, victim, or third party may initiate, compel, or influence a joint appeal review on behalf of the state or against the interests of the convicted person.

Ordained and established in the name of the people of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie, that this union may endure in freedom, stability, and progress for all time.

The Constitution of the Federated Commonwealths of Calsie is complete.

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INSTITUTIONAL REFERENCE SUMMARY

Executive: Presidential Council — Article I

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Judicial: Supreme Court — Article V State Courts — Article XXI Commercial Integrity Court — Article XIX-B

Independent Federal Institutions: Office of Civil Integrity — Article XX Federal Reserve Bank — Article XV Bureau of Investigation — Article XXIV Bureau of Environmental Standards — Article XXII Bureau of Food Quality — Article XXV Bureau of Disaster Preparedness — Article XXVIII Customs Authority — Article XIX

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Key Abbreviations: FCC — Federated Commonwealths of Calsie OCI — Office of Civil Integrity BOI — Bureau of Investigation BES — Bureau of Environmental Standards BFQ — Bureau of Food Quality BDP — Bureau of Disaster Preparedness MIB — Ministry of Immigration and Border Enforcement MFLE — Ministry of Federal Law Enforcement MWP — Ministry of Witness Protection CIC — Commercial Integrity Court

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